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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

PARIS CONFERENCE

WHAT THE ALLIED PREMIERS WILL DISCUSS.

IMPORTANT QUESTIONS.

LONDON, January 17.
Reuter understands that the conversations at the approaching Paris conference will be confined to the disarmament of Germany, reparations, the Turkish Treaty which France is anxious to discuss, and possibly the danger of the collapse of Austria. The British are of the opinion that disarmament is not likely to need long consideration before agreement is reached. It is not thought possible that reparations can finally be settled. Probably the matter will not go beyond a general exchange of views. France and Britain have to decide how far the question is capable of settlement at present but Britain believes that nothing definite is attainable until further information from Germany is available. The question is not only what the Allies want but what they can get.

With reference to the Sevres Treaty it must be remembered that the position of Turkey is somewhat obscure. The whereabouts of Ismet Pasha and the mission which was sent from Constantinople to arrange matters with Mustapha Kemal are not known. It was expected that he would leave Angora on the conclusion of his work at the end of December, but at present it is thought he is still with Mustapha Kemal.

MILITARY SITUATION IN ASIA MINOR

The Asia Minor military situation is regarded as absolutely secure. The Greeks are holding their position and extending their front at several points. The question presents itself whether Constantinople can carry on at present without the support of the Allies. If he can there can be no question of forcing the Greeks to evacuate Smyrna, but there are doubts whether the financial resources of Greece are sufficient to enable her single-handed to hold her position. At present reports are reassuring. Britain's attitude towards Greece will be one of the greatest reserve and a desire for fuller observation of developments before she can see any reason to alter the position she has always held about the Turkish settlement.

SOVIET RUSSIA

WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN COMMUNIST'S SHATTERED ILLUSIONS.

SCATHING DENUNCIATION.

BERLIN, January 17

The well-known American communist Schwartz, of San Francisco, who for twenty years preached communist doctrines and went to Russia with his wife to study the conditions there, has returned alone. His wife is dead. He scathingly denounces the Soviet, which he declares is a worse autocracy than Tsarism. The Soviet, which tolerates imprisonment and executions without trial, has brought Russia to starvation, disease, and death. He and his wife were thrown into prison on August 20 because they declined to express approval of the revealed conditions. They were released in December after his wife had gone on hunger strike, sending a letter to Lenin and Trotsky that she preferred death to further hardships.

WIFE'S TRAGIC DEATH.

Before imprisonment the couple, who spoke Russian fluently, toured fourteen governments. They never spoke to a single person except officials having a good word to say for Sovietism. Schwartz's wife was placed in solitary confinement for two months. After his wife's five days' hunger strike, both were released and ordered to clear out. This they refused to do until their money—£1,000—with their baggage was returned to them. Thereupon they were flung into prison again. Eventually the couple were sent to Reval penniless, where his wife died. Schwartz was going to lecture on Bolshevism at Reval but the Bolshevik minister hearing of his intention gave him £500 to leave the city.

PERSIA'S PROBLEM

PROPOSED AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

PRECARIOUS SITUATION.

LONDON, January 17.

It is officially stated that the Shah of Persia is not abdicating. On the contrary he is forming a new strong cabinet for the purpose of national defence.

LONDON, January 17.

Persian official circles in London, have received no confirmation of the report of the abdication of the Shah. The telegram from Teheran on Jan. 16 does mention any political upheaval. Other circles in close touch with Persian affairs entirely discredit the report.

LONDON, January 17.

Reuter learns that the situation in Persia is precarious, Persia having failed to ratify the Anglo-Persian agreement which would have enabled her to straighten out her affairs. The Persians think that the best alternative is an agreement with Soviet Russia, although the latter has not yet been signed. Practically it hands over Persia to the Soviet which has a right under the agreement to invade Persia whenever it thinks it is pleased to regard the country as threatened. The Persians realize that they are not getting anything out of the Soviet but owing to apprehensions of the future they want to keep on good terms with Moscow. The British evacuation of North Persia will begin in the near future, but there cannot be any question of allowing Bolshevik interference in South Persia owing to the proximity of British territory.

OUR ATLANTIC FLEET.

FIGHTING SQUADRONS TO CRUISE SPANISH WATERS.

LONDON, January 17.

All the fighting squadrons of the Atlantic Fleet sailed to-day from Portland for Spanish waters on a cruise to last two or three months. This is the biggest fleet assembly since the war. The ships participating are the "Queen Elizabeth," flagship of Admiral Sir Charles Madden, the first and second battle squadrons, the battle cruiser squadron, consisting of the "Hood," the "Repulse," the "Tiger," and five light cruisers, the first, second, and fourth destroyer flotillas, and the first and second submarine flotillas.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 2/11 3/16
To-day's opening rate 2/11 3/16

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reader's Service to the China Mail)

FRENCH POLITICS.

PARIS, January 14th.

A Havas message says:—
On re-election to the presidency of the Senate, M. Leon Bourgeois, in a speech, outlined France's foreign policy, stating that it threatens neither any other nation's legitimate interests nor right in the whole world. France is peace is still embodying for all peoples liberty and right. When France is insisting upon the necessity of treaties being carried out and ruins and disorder in her devastated provinces, being made good, it is again every nation's right that she is vindicating.

COLONIAL OFFICE.

LONDON, January 17th.

By a very narrow majority, the Times says, the Cabinet recently transferred the Middle Eastern mandated territories to the Colonial Office.

LONDON, January 17th.

It is stated that one of the reasons for Sir Auckland Geddes' return is to enlist his organising ability in connection with the pending re-organisation of the Colonial Office, which is beginning to be made a primary feature in the newspapers.

The Daily Mirror, which was most strenuous in its "anti-waste" campaign in the Dover by-election, denounces "the plans for another huge department to throw away more millions" in connection with the reported incorporation of the Middle East department in the Colonial Office.

The Westminster Gazette thinks that Mr. Churchill's domination in a tremendous field of expenditure represented by the Middle East is most disquieting in view of his financial record.

MILITARY RAID IN DUBLIN.

LONDON, January 17th.

The military made a most remarkable raid in Dublin early yesterday morning. The operations are likely to continue for three days. A densely populated area, nearly half-a-mile square, in the heart of the city was occupied; armoured cars and tanks were placed in position and sentries were posted. The military isolated the area by barbed wire and erected barricades. The densely populated area, nearly half-a-mile square, was cut off. Troops occupied commanding positions in high houses, sandbagged the windows and mounted machine-guns. The reason for the raid has not been disclosed. It is believed that a search is being made for urgently wanted men, or, alternatively, the raid is to locate a suspected arsenal. House to house searches are proceeding. Six arrests have been made. Nobody is allowed to enter or leave the prescribed area, in which the markets are situated. Searchlights were planted last night and field kitchens were serving troops with food.

INTER-ALLIED CONFERENCE.

LONDON, January 17th.

The Conference of the Allied Premiers in Paris has been postponed till January 24th. The Conference is expected to last three or four days. It is not yet certain whether the Italian or the Belgian Premiers will be present, but the Italian and the Belgian Foreign Ministers will attend. There has been no question of inviting the Germans.

NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN.

PARIS, January 14th.

A Havas message says:—
M. Paul Claudel just appointed French Ambassador to Japan is not only one of France's ablest diplomats, but also a highly gifted poet and writer, who is generally held to be one of the foremost representatives of the modern French School. As Consul in China, M. Claudel wrote a book which is remarkable for its keen observation and profound comprehension of the Eastern people and things, which book is perhaps his masterpiece.

THE LATE SIR F. J. ANDERSON.

LONDON, January 17th.

Brigadier-General Sir F. J. Anderson, C.B., ex-Colonial Engineer, Straits Settlements, left 23.30.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(BY COURTESY "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.")

FRENCH-CHINESE COMMERCIAL SCHOOL IN SHANGHAI.

PEKING, Jan. 17.

The Cabinet has authorised the Ministry of Finance to provide funds for the establishment and maintenance of a Commercial School in Shanghai jointly controlled by the Chinese and the French Governments, the latter having contributed 30,000 dollars towards the establishment expenses.

Both Governments will jointly provide the annual maintenance expenses which are estimated at 130,000 dollars.

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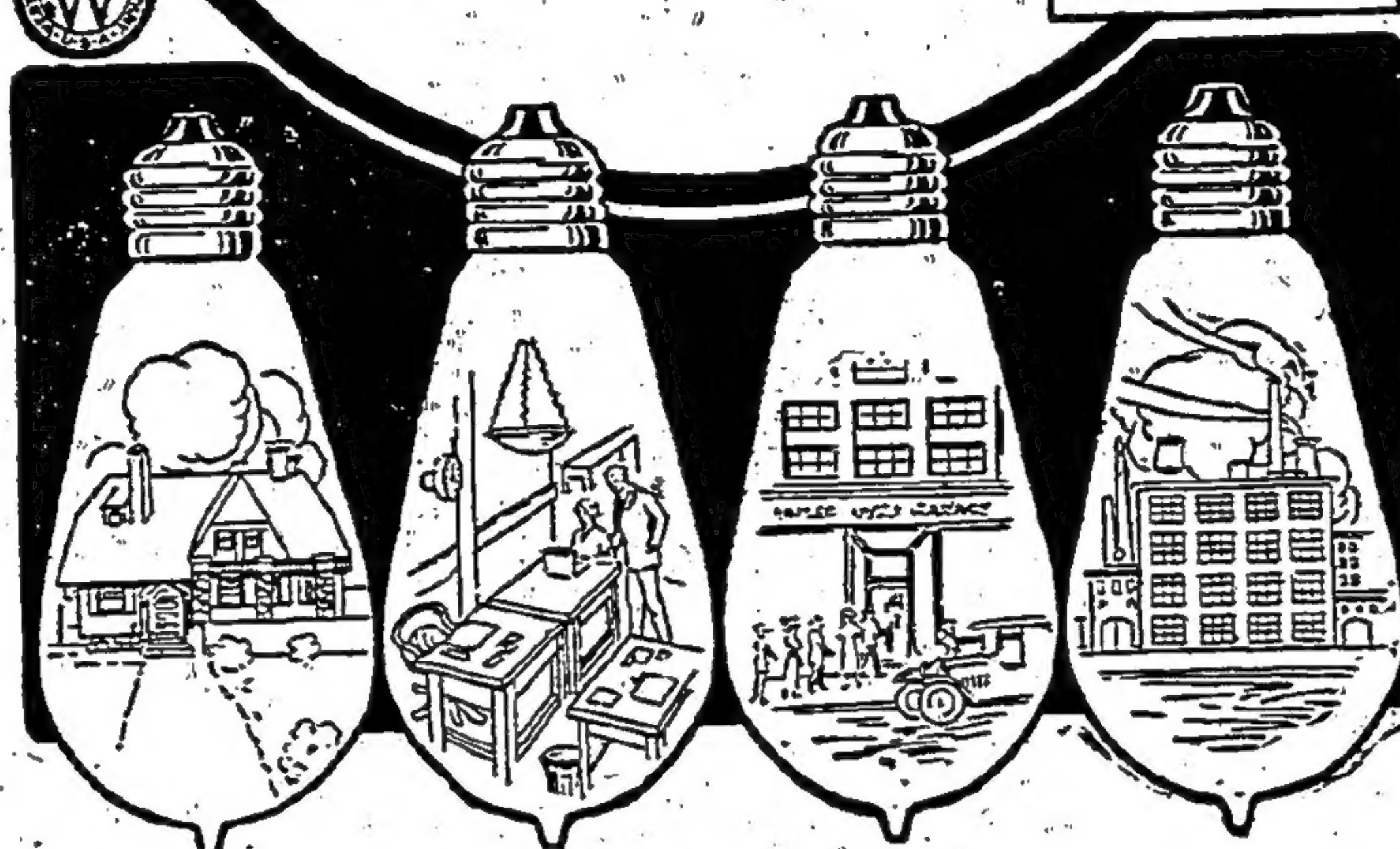
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JAPAN'S DREAM.

MONROE DOCTRINE FOR FAR EAST.

FALLACY OF ARGUMENT DENOUNCED.

New York.—Japan's oft repeated contention that in her policy with reference to China she is merely maintaining a Monroe Doctrine of the Far East is called fallacious by Charles Hodges, lecturer on the Far East at New York University and assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau.

"Japan has but one claim to a special position in China's future," Mr. Hodges says, "and that is based on her geographic proximity to the Chinese Republic. Beyond the natural responsibility which that position as a neighbour of China confers, Japan has no more superior rights in China's future than has the United States in Canada, because Canadians and Americans are neighbours."

"That Japan is establishing only what her statesmen call, for foreign consumption, a Monroe Doctrine is far from the truth. Notwithstanding the great difficulties confronting Secretary of State Lansing, during the war he refused to underwrite any such Japanese proposal, because he realized, as others in the Democratic Administration seemed inclined to forget, that the future of 400,000,000 Chinese was as much a problem of the United States as it was for the Japanese Empire."

DIFFERENCE IN POLICY.

"First, internationally speaking, there is a great difference between the policy of the United States toward the American republics and the Japanese purpose in the Far East. The Monroe Doctrine has been the national corner stone of our foreign policy for almost a hundred years. It has the international sanction of time and the tacit recognition of the powers, who have never successfully challenged it. The Japanese proposition has no standing, so to speak, because it is a piece of diplomatic luck, the product of the great war. Naturally it violates the only national policy of China, underwritten by the powers, that of the open door for the commerce of all nations and the maintenance of China's integrity, accepted by the great powers 20 years ago under the leadership of America."

"Secondly, the interests of the United States as a power antedate those of Japan in China. When Japan was keeping herself excluded from world politics, the United States was an active party in bringing China into modern international life. The first American treaty with China, that of 1844, followed on half a century of Chinese-American trade. Japan's resumption of political relations with China really only began in 1885 and it was not until

1896 that Japan negotiated with the Chinese Empire a commercial treaty similar to that of the United States. During all this period of opening the Far East to Western intercourse, the United States stands out as the only power not resorting to the use of force, and especially as the only great power in Chinese affairs which attempted to conserve the rights and interests of China."

CONTRAST IN AIMS.

"Thirdly, regarding the maintenance of China's integrity and the equality of commercial opportunity for all nations, American statesmanship has been and is pre-eminent in the Far East. The open door notes of 1899 and 1900, by which Secretary of State Hay saved China from partition and pledged the powers to abstain from economic monopoly, are landmarks in international relations."

In all this Japan, whose war with China in 1894 had revealed the Chinese weakness, showed herself to be nothing more than an apt pupil of the policies of European diplomacy. That the United States stood for integrity of commercial opportunity and China's right to self-development while Japan was bent on achieving the domination of the East became more apparent after the Russo-Japanese War, by which Japan attempted to make herself the self-appointed guardian of China's future."

"Fourthly, while the United States attempted to strengthen the Chinese Republic in its struggle for stability, Japan, between 1915 and 1918, made the most far-reaching and open assault on Chinese integrity of any power in the history of Far Eastern relations. This was marked by the 21 demands of 1915, suppressed as long as possible from even Japan's allies, and which would have made China a vassal of Japan; the constant meddling in Chinese internal politics to prevent the development of a strong government; the securing of a mortgage on China's economic resources and the systematic undermining of the Chinese administration—these mark the foundations of Japan's self-appointed guardianship of the East from the aggressions of the powers."

CHINA AN AMERICAN PROBLEM.

"Fifthly, to-day the only constructive international policies having the future of China as their object are being made real under the leadership of the United States in the new China consortium. This consortium is really an outcome of the Knox diplomacy of 1909 and 1910, which Japan, with the aid of her Russian partner, succeeded in checkmating. Its resuscitation, with the natural advantages which any such idea of joint international action gains from our present closer world association, is America's recognition of her paramount responsibilities on the Pacific and of the fact that China is an American problem."—quoted by "Christian Science Monitor" from Eastern News Office.

BLUEBEARD ON THE STAGE.

GRUESOME OPERA.

BERLIN STAGE SENSATION.

The musical sensation of this season has been awaited, despaired of, and proved to be an opera after all. The production of "Bluebeard," by E. N. von Razmouk, in the State Opera House of Berlin, has provided Berliners with even more than they have a right to expect in the way of thrills and shudders.

The composer, who attained to fame, and it is hoped, prosperity, after a musical life of great struggle as leader of orchestras in towns and theatres ranging from small to big, is just sixty years old. That he has kept a sense of humour through all the difficulties attending recognition as a composer is proved by the fact of his playing a selection from Offenbach's "Bluebeard" to the guests assembled to congratulate him on his own rendering of that same theme. For Razmouk's "Bluebeard" puts the grotesque eccentricities of a Salome and a Strauss to shame. In the first act the hero descends straight from the grim tower, where even a drinking song echoes sombrely, to the chill crypt, where the heads of his murdered wives gaze at him in stony silence. In this icy atmosphere he fiddles, dances, and holds monologues recalling tender scenes, while the violins in the orchestra express the terror that lurks in such sweetness. In the third act there are body snatchers, but in the meantime the nerves of the audience have been reduced to shreds by an instrumentation that has seized upon the themes of deceit and death and left not one untouched that might enhance the gloom of suspicion and the horror of murder.

Razmouk is by no means to be accounted one of the ultra moderns; added to the drinking song there is a tender little lyric for the sister of Bluebeard's sixth bride, and a sixteenth century folk song for harp and lute which makes Act 2 melodious. He has not followed the system of orchestral painting that produces an effect in broad sweeps, but given careful miniatures of individual feeling at the moment of singing. So, unhappily we are forced to sympathise with Bluebeard, this poor neurotic, doomed, because once deceived, to suspect all wives, and though possibly a trifle wrong headed in his methods of revenge, quite comprehensible to modern psychiatry. The poor fellow dies, amid our sympathies, in the flames that have been kindled about his interesting, castle by a pathetic blind servant to the rhythm of a mournful dirge: "Glow, fire, glow!"

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No. 1 for Rheumatic Gout, No. 2 for Rheumatism, No. 3 for Catarrh of the Bladder, No. 4 for Catarrh of the Prostate, No. 5 for Catarrh of the Uterus, No. 6 for Catarrh of the Vagina, No. 7 for Catarrh of the Cervix, No. 8 for Catarrh of the Ovary, No. 9 for Catarrh of the Fallopian Tube, No. 10 for Catarrh of the Uterus and Fallopian Tube, No. 11 for Catarrh of the Vagina and Cervix, No. 12 for Catarrh of the Ovary and Fallopian Tube, No. 13 for Catarrh of the Uterus, Ovary and Fallopian Tube, No. 14 for Catarrh of the Vagina, Ovary and Fallopian Tube, No. 15 for Catarrh of the Uterus, Ovary and Fallopian Tube and Cervix, No. 16 for Catarrh of the Uterus, Ovary and Fallopian Tube, Cervix and Vagina, No. 17 for Catarrh of the Uterus, Ovary and Fallopian Tube, Cervix and Vagina, No. 18 for Catarrh of the Uterus, Ovary and Fallopian Tube, Cervix and Vagina, No. 19 for Catarrh of the Uterus, Ovary and Fallopian Tube, Cervix and Vagina, No. 20 for Catarrh of the Uterus, Ovary and Fallopian 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Fughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Office used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A. & C. Telegraphic Code.
Telephone Address
"MEXICO" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
(For Account of the Concerned),

ON
WEDNESDAY,

January 19, 1921, at 10.30 a.m.,

at No. 3, Peak Road,

The Street

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Plate, Linen, Curtains,

&c. &c. &c.

therein contained.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 8, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

WEDNESDAY,

January 19, 1921, commencing at 2.30

p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

Tweed and Woollen Suitings,

Pure Indigo Serge,

&c. &c. &c.

Superior quality

lengths cut to suit purchasers.

On view day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 15, 1921.

(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

ON

FRIDAY,

Jan. 21, 1921, commencing at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

CHINESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS,

&c. &c. &c.

Including a variety of 5-coloured

and 3-coloured Vases, Wall Plates,

Table Screens, Blue and White Vases

and Incense Burners, Old Bronze and

Brass Figures, Vases, &c., &c., &c.

The above stock recently arrived

from the North and includes pieces

from the Ming, Kanghi, Kienlung and

Towkong periods.

The bulk of which will be sold

without reserve.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

On view from day of sale.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 14, 1921.

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell at their Sales

Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner

of Ice House Street,

Encyclopaedia Britannica in

Eleventh Edition, with case.

Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, January 3, 1921.

S.S. "LIEN SHING."

NOTICE.

THE HULL CO-INSURANCE

ASSOCIATION to whom as

underwriters of the Hull of the above

Steamship the wreck (now lying in

about 20 fathoms near Cape Varella)

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS.
\$1. PREPAID.
Every additional word 4 Cents
for 3 insertions.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession EX-
CELLENT FURNISHED FLAT
three rooms, Queen's Road Central.
Apply:—FACET SUMA, Sams & Fleming,
5, Queen's Road Central.

TO LET—IMMEDIATE OCCUPA-
TION—A FEW THREE ROOM-
ED EUROPEAN FLATS IN "ORIENT
BUILDINGS" CORNATION ROAD,
KOWLOON. MODERATE RENTAL.
Apply J. CAIR CLARK, Architect and
Surveyor, 11, Queen's Road, Central.

INTIMATIONS.

WAR MEMORIAL

SUBSCRIPTION LIST.

FOR the erection by Public Sub-
scription, of a building to be
run on Y.M.C.A. lines, to be called the
WAR MEMORIAL INSTITUTE
and to be managed for the joint use
of the Navy, the Army and Civilian
by a Joint Board of Directors.

A portion of the sum raised will
be devoted to the erection of a
permanent stone memorial which
will be put in hand at an early date.

Lists may be found at—

Messrs. Lane Crawford.

" Kelly & Walsh.

" Moutrie.

" Wm. Powell, Ltd.

The Hongkong Club.

" Hongkong Cricket Club.

" Club Lacrosse.

" Engineers' Institute.

" Victoria Recreation Club.

" Kowloon Cricket Club.

" Kowloon Bowling Club.

" Peak Club.

" Club de Recreation.

" Craigengower Club.

" M. J. BREEN.

Hon. Secretary.

War Memorial Committee.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH MEN'S

ASSOCIATION.

" MARATHON RACE.

TO be held under the auspices of the

above association on THURSDAY,

10th February, at 4 p.m.

To be run in Kowloon, distance

about 7 miles.

(Route to be announced later)

Silver Trophies—1st, 2nd and 3rd.

Open to all Europeans of the Colony.

Entrants to be nominated by a

member of the association. All

applications for entry to be sent to

the undersigned.

D. J. PURVES.

Secretary Sports Committee

c/o JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

" BILLIARDS.

HANDICAP

for

Mr. HO KUM TONG CUPS

Played at PALACE HOTEL, Kowloon.

Entries close on January 20, 1921.

1st Prize Cup valued at \$200.00.

2nd Prize Cup valued at \$100.00.

3rd Prize Cup valued at \$50.00.

Highest Break Cup valued at

\$50.00.

Entrance Fees \$3.00 to be devoted

to Local Charities.

" WANTED.

DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION OF

YELLOW RIVER BRIDGE FOR

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY.

THE PEKING-HANKOW LINE of the

CHINESE GOVERNMENT

RAILWAYS invites sealed proposals of

bridge contractors for designing and

building a new steel bridge about 2,800

meters in length across the Yellow River

(Hwang-Ho). Proposals will be received

up to noon of June 30th, 1921, at

the office of Peking-Hankow Railway,

Peking, China, plans, rules and

specifications can be obtained from the

following offices:

Peking: Peking-Hankow Railway,

American, British, Belgian, French,

Italian, and Japanese Legations.

Foreign: Chinese Legations, Wash-

ington, London, Brussels, Paris, Rome

and Tokyo.

All applications for same must be

accompanied with pounds 6 for foreign

countries and with dollars 30 for

Peking.

PEKING-HANKOW RAILWAY

ADMINISTRATION.

" TAIYO & CO.

JAPANESE

BOOTS AND SHOES

MADE TO ORDER.

No. 10, WYNDHAM ST.

" INTIMATIONS.

CHINESE CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION.

UNDER instructions from the In-

pector General of Customs the In-

Collection of SURTAX for FARMINE

RELIEF (Notification of 18th Decem-

ber, 1920) is POSTPONED until

further notice.

W. G. LAY.

Commissioner of Chinese Customs.

Kowloon and District.

B.O. Inspector General of Chinese

Customs.

York Building,

Hongkong, January 14, 1921.

" NOTICE.

FROM December 1st 1920, we have

taken over the EXISTING GARAGE and

the HONGKONG MOTO CAR and are not

responsible for any debts incurred

previous to that date.

UNITED MOTOR CO., Ltd.

33 & 35, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, January 4, 1921.

" NOTICE.

THIS is to inform the General Public

that I, the undersigned, have not

given any authority to any person or

persons to sign my firm's name as

JOSEPH BROS. or my own private

name.

EDWARD MENASHI JOSEPH.

Hongkong, January 10, 1921.

" THE WEST POINT BUILDING

CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the THIRTY-THIRD ORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-

HOLDERS in this Company will be

held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE,

MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY,

28th January, 1921, at 11.30 a.m., for

the purpose of receiving the Report of

the Directors, together with the State-

ment of Accounts for the year ending

31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the

Company will be CLOSED from WED-

NESDAY, 19th January to FRIDAY,

28th January both days inclusive

during which period no transfer of

shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Secretary

to the General Agents.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

" THE HONGKONG CENTRAL

ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that

the SEVENTH ORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-

HOLDERS in this Company will be

held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE,

MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY,

28th January, 1921, at 11.40 a.m., for

the purpose of receiving the Report of

the Directors together with the State-

ment of Accounts for the year ending

31st December, 1920.

The REGISTER of SHARES of the

Company will be CLOSED from WED-

NESDAY, 19th January to FRIDAY,

28th January both days inclusive

during which period no transfer of

shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,

Secretary

to the General Managers.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

" THE HONGKONG LAND

RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY

GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-

HOLDERS in this Company will be

held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE,

MATHESON & Co., Ltd., on FRIDAY,

January 28th, 1921, at 11.50 a.m., for

the purpose of receiving the Report of

the Directors together with the State-

ment of Accounts for the year ending

WATSON'S LD CURE BLET'S

Cure a Cold in the Shortest
Possible Time.

An Excellent Remedy For

Neuralgia and Malarial Headache.

This excellent remedy is sent regularly
from Hongkong TO CUSTOMERS IN
ENGLAND and elsewhere abroad.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

Wm. **Powell** Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIAL DISPLAY
IN
DRESS DEPARTMENT
OF
FOULARDS, AND
FANCY SILKS.
FOR GOWNS
AND
FOOTWEAR FOR RACE WEEK.

CAR OWNERS.

Prolong the life of your Car by keeping it in
condition. Inspection monthly by an Expert Motor
Engineer will cut your Repair Bill down and save
you Expense, Time, Trouble and Annoyance.

For particulars apply to

E. MOW FUNG,
F. W. D. Automotive Service Department,
60, Des Voeux Road Central.

The China Mail.

TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JAN. 18, 1921.

"ONE MAN ONE OVER- DRAFT."

This is an attractive slogan invented by the "Economist," and commented on by the British Chamber of Commerce Journal this month. It must be prefaced that it is attractive in the sense of attracting attention, and not necessarily as a business or political sentiment. Premising that under sound business conditions credit is often but an anticipation of labour, the Journal argues that it is conceivable that in days to come a man will be entitled to receive from the State accommodation in anticipation of labour yet to be performed. We do not perceive the analogy of Old Age Pensions, which are a State charity, and we fail to recognize that the "possession of labour power" constitutes in itself "adequate security." There is no guarantee that the labourer would not die or become crippled. Moreover, we are unable to admit that the practice of buying a literary man's output in advance can be adduced in favour of such a system as a possibility of the future. That is a gamble in which avid publishers, competing for the work of an already established reputation, take a chance. They may cover the risk by insurance, but the prospect of any State paying its labourers in advance, and insuring them at the same time, does not appear very feasible. It ranges with the wilder dreams of theoretical Socialists and Communists. Assuming, however, for the sake of the argument that it is not unthinkable, we may not admit it as a method of elevating labour to the position and opportunities now enjoyed by capital.

GOLD DOLLAR AND STERLING.

Why does the exchange between London and New York continue so adverse from the sovereign's point of view? A London correspondent of the Journal of the British Chambers of Commerce in China endeavours to explain. He says that this exchange has not responded to trade movements, which means that it has no real correspondence with them, and that in spite of "rapid and unmistakable industrial revival" in Britain since the Armistice. Although Britain is a big debtor to America, she is a bigger creditor to Europe, and in normal times the exchange would be nearly fit for. The trouble is that Britain has been buying for cash in America and selling on long credits to Europe. So her exports do not pay for her imports, as they should. Moreover, her receipts from shipping include currencies not favourably to be converted into dollars. The position is not improved by the fact that when the Continent wants dollars it frequently purchases through London. The unfunded debt of Europe to America is computed at about 3,500 millions. Britain does not owe it, but as most of it is concentrated upon London, her exchange is affected by it. A London banker on this point says that "London-New York" exchange is really the "New York-Europe" rate. Britain suffers a depreciated currency chiefly because she is assisting so largely to uphold the credit of the Continent. If she has done too much in that way, who is to blame? The article does not say; but we could make a guess. The entanglement of our statesmen with European finance is being freely commented on at home. So long as the policy is continued, exchange will keep low, and the bank rate must eventually rise. A European "consortium" seems needed, so that Britain need no longer bear an undue share of the burden. We have previously called attention to the proposal of a Dutch banker for an International Credits Scheme, which is in this article thus referred to:

"This was fully recognized at the Brussels Conference, one of the most tangible proposals of which was the International Credits Scheme put forward by a Dutch Banker, M. ter Meulen, of Hope & Co., Amsterdam. His plan, which was unanimously recommended by the Conference of delegates from all the thirty-nine different countries represented, is that an international organization should be formed and placed at the disposal of States desiring to have resort to credit for the purpose of paying for their essential imports. This, of course, is quite a different thing from the granting of credit directly by Governments, to which the Conference objected. These States would then notify the assets which they are prepared to pledge as security for the sake of obtaining these credits and would come to an understanding with the international organization as to the conditions under which these assets would be administered. The bonds issued against this guarantee would be used as collateral for credits intended to cover the cost of commodities. It was recommended that a committee of financiers and business men should immediately be appointed in order to examine the details and get the scheme into working order. By the time this article is in print, it is hoped that much progress will have been made. It is quite likely that the scheme itself will have to undergo some modification, but it should prove of very great benefit to many countries and especially to those new countries which have so far failed to inspire the foreign merchant with the confidence which they deserve. It may be found that the success of the scheme will be endangered by the sensitiveness of some new countries when asked to surrender part of their recently acquired independence. But if it 'catches on' in one or two instances its final success will only be a matter of time. Signs are not wanting that the wheels of international trade which since the war have been turning with much creaking are beginning to move more sweetly. The international credits scheme, should prove a valuable lubricant, and when the machine is once more running smoothly London's work is a go-between will become less onerous and difficult and a return of the exchanges to something like a normal level may be confidently expected."

The preliminary examination of W. E. Frazer, mate of the British steamer "Persian Prince," who was arrested on a charge of causing the death of a Japanese, G. Suzuki, 16 years of age, on board the vessel on November 19, was concluded at the Yokohama Chiba Saibansho recently, when the accused was found guilty and committed for public trial. The date of the public trial has not been fixed.

One case of diphtheria, and two fatal cases of cerebro-spinal fever, all three Chinese, were reported yesterday. Last week four Chinese died from influenza (notifiable), one from puerperal fever, one from cerebro-spinal fever, and one from plague. Of seven cases of diphtheria, three were British, two Portuguese, one Eurasian, and one Chinese. Of six cases of enteric fever two were British, one American and the remaining three Chinese. Three cases were fatal and one imported.

Under the title of "Sunshine from Singapore" the Morning Post says:—The newcomer, sometimes known as the Griffin, in a Crown Colony such as Singapore is often a source of gentle mirth to the Ancients who have worked for many years under a burning sun for certain results—sometimes achieved. The Griffin who announces himself as the son of the Lord Nozoo travelling for the benefit of his health is in for a bad time of it, as a general rule. One of these young bloods was anxious to know when the fashionable people of Singapore fed themselves in the evening. His host promptly replied, "Oh! The shopkeepers dine at six, we dine at seven, and Members of Council dine at eight." But, inquired the Griffin, "when does his Excellency the Governor dine?" "Poor chap," sighed his host, "he dines next day."

The Chinese press reports that, after official investigation into the recent Ichang mutiny, it has been ascertained that the foreign firms to suffer during the outbreak were as follows:—The premises of three Japanese and one French firm were burnt; those of 16 Japanese firms, eight American, seven British, seven French, two Russian, two Italian and one Greek firm were looted. The losses are quoted as being to the value of over \$1,000,000. Commenting upon this total the Central China Post remarks that the numbers cited somehow appear to be rather greater than the size of the foreign community of Ichang would permit of.

SPECIAL CABLE

H.M.S. "MALAYA"

ARRIVAL AT PORT
SWETTENHAM.

OFFICIAL RECEPTIONS TO-DAY.

SINGAPORE, January 17.
H.M.S. "Malaya," arrived at Port Swettenham this morning. Official receptions take place on Tuesday.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The T.K.K. s.s. "Shioyo Maru" arrived at Yokohama on January 16, sailed on January 18, and is due at Hongkong on January 30.

On the night of January 21, when the Engineers' Institute Ball will be held, motor car restrictions will be withdrawn, by order of the C.S.P.

Peking is suffering from cholera, German measles, and chicken pox. A number of pupils of the American school are unable to attend their studies.

About 740 p.m., yesterday the Fire Brigade received a call to Lower Lascar Road. They turned out promptly but on arrival found the alarm was false.

The death is announced of Mrs. Hannah Alice Brunner, the widow of the late Charles Brunner, which took place in Shanghai Hospital at the age of seventy-eight. Mrs. Brunner was one of the oldest residents of Shanghai.

A certain Mr. Hsien has applied to the Police Court in Peking for a licence to publish a weekly magazine to be called "Pleasure and Sorrow." The appearance of the said periodical will be awaited with much interest as the name suggests new features.

The Coast Inspector in a special notice to Mariners states that information has been received from the Custom authorities at Chefoo that the steamer "Hainan" has sunk near the fairway, one and a half miles south-east of the South-east Promontory.

The Hankow native press announces that the water in the upper portion of the Han River above Hanchuen is all frozen, and the small steamers running to those parts have been held up. Elderly natives declare that they have never experienced such a severe winter as the present one.

The committee of the Famine Relief Bazaar beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to their fund—Messrs. K. Scott & Co. \$2,000; Mr. H. M. H. Nemazez \$500; Messrs. Goddard and Douglas \$100; Mr. T. H. G. Brayfield \$25; Mr. McDougall \$10; and Anon. \$5. The committee's thanks are also due to Mr. M. Nemazez for very generously paying \$100 for a picture.

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THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion, constipation, they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CHAMBERLAIN'S TABLETS.

THESE Tablets are intended especially for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels. If you are troubled with heartburn, indigestion, constipation, they will do you good. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

OUR UNIVERSITY.

[To the Editor of the "China Mail."]

Sir,—Recently the Hongkong Government decided to pay the University's overdraft of half a million dollars in addition to sundry other expenses and to provide a fund of one million for future uses.

In view of the notorious circumstances leading up to the necessity for this enormous expenditure the question must arise as to the wisdom of attempting to educate Chinese students on Western lines in China. For the purposes of education Hongkong is just as much China as is Canton. The difference in environment is no slight to create any lasting impression on the minds of the students. They attend lectures for a few hours a day during which they absorb the wisdom of the west but once they escape from the classroom they are back in their own familiar ways. They talk Chinese, they read Chinese books, play games together, walk through Chinese streets to Chinese theatres and restaurants and any suggestion of European culture must therefore be so faint as to be not even a veneer but merely the thinnest coat of varnish.

On the other hand, those students who return from America or France almost invariably have a great respect and even admiration for these countries, and any influence they can yield in their own land is certain to be affected by their foreign training. It will be almost impossible for them to have lived in Europe or America for years without acquiring a share of the western outlook on life and a fairly complete realisation of the methods and advantages of western culture and civilisation. It may be argued of course that the University is only in its infancy and that it must be given a chance to develop, but no matter how large it grows it can never hope to react on the Chinese character in the same way as will long residence in a western country.

America and France (and we must add Japan also) are convinced of this and if they are right then it is time Britain took a hand in the game. Keen observers report that the spirit most noticeable among modern educated Cantonese resembles that of the United States and that Canton may soon grow into an Americanised city. If this happens it will be a striking commentary on the efficacy of British methods of education in Hongkong. If the Hongkong University diverts to itself the stream which might be turned in the direction of the old country then time alone will show whether its creation and survival are warranted. From the social aspect our University is a poor substitute for a foreign training. In other lands the student associate with foreigners on terms of equality but it cannot be averred that in Hongkong the students of the University are considered the social equals of their professors. For example it is questionable if even his full fledged graduates would be allowed to live up to the Peak. Again in spite of any declarations to the contrary the instruction to be obtained in this University is not to be compared with that offered in many of our modern Western institutions. There is not the same equipment, the staff is less numerous and less highly specialised and the facilities of acquiring knowledge outside the walls of the University are not nearly so great.

The engineers who are creating Tak Koo dockyard would be the last to assert that a visit to their machine shops is the same as a visit to one of the big yards on the Clyde. Further, a student in England or America cannot fail to acquire a good knowledge of the English language and so learn to understand the lectures, but this is far from the case in Hongkong. A few minutes conversation with the students will convince anyone of this. In this regard may be noted the number of non-matriculated students i.e. those who have failed to pass their entrance examination but are still admitted to the degree classes. As many of these must be deficient in English it is hardly to be expected that they can derive full benefit from the degree lectures. Many of the professors also, it is said, are merely qualified academically and have had very little experience in teaching. This can only be acquired at the expense of the student and is especially difficult of acquisition when consideration is taken of the fact that the students are of a different race. No attempt is made of course to belittle the staff as it is impossible to deny their high enthusiasm for their work but it is doubtful if the salaries offered are sufficient to induce really first rate men to come to Hongkong. The old professional method of giving daily lectures also seems to be unsuited for Chinese students and in fact this system is falling into disrepute in Europe and America. Greater importance is attached to what amounts almost to individual tuition but it is hoped to enlarge on this point at a subsequent date.

It might be interesting to learn how many of the professors have made any serious attempt to acquire a knowledge of Cantonese not for use in the classroom but because of the undeniable fact that even a rough grounding in any Chinese dialect must be of great guidance to the psychology of the race. A true teacher, of course,

will prefer the growth of his pupils to the dubious loss of his own nationality. Enough has been said to show the difficulties that surround the young and struggling institution. Many problems have to be faced and any attention directed towards them should have their solution in view. One of the reprehensible features of the University seems to be a tendency towards resentment of any form of criticism. Accusations of "malice and abuse" are liable to be made and suggestions of evil motives imputed.

It must be acknowledged, however, that with most British people the interests of Britain will come before those of the Hongkong University and if America and France and Japan are right and we are wrong then no doubt the staunchest defenders of the University would be the first to suggest the closing of its doors.—Yours, etc.,

PLUCKY FARMER.

ARMED ROBBERS REFUSED.

MID-NIGHT ENCOUNTER.

A farmer's pluck in tackling two armed robbers single-handed, averted a robbery in Wanshanha village, Samshui, last night. The farmer and his household were asleep when about midnight he was awakened by the noise of a jenny on the front door. Arming himself with a bamboo pole at the ends of which were iron spikes, the farmer went out by the back door to ascertain the cause of the noise—which was continued at intervals. When he reached the front of the house, his suspicions of robbers were confirmed by the sight of two shadows at the door. The would-be robbers were paying so much attention to their work that they did not notice the farmer's approach. Without giving a thought to the possibility of the robbers being armed, the farmer pounced on them. Taking them completely by surprise, he proceeded to strike and poke at them with the pole, wounding one of the robbers in the arm with the spike. Under this determined and unexpected onslaught, the robbers could do nothing but retire. The farmer thought it wiser not to give chase and returned to the house. That this decision was a wise one was proved almost immediately afterwards when the robbers returned and fired a shot into the house. Luckily it found a mark in the wall and no one was hit. The bullet, however, narrowly missed the farmer. An alarm raised by the frightened women and children of the house, was soon taken up by the neighbours who were awakened by the report of the revolver shot. A din was soon created by the mingling of the shrill cries of "murder" and "save life," and a chorus of police whistles. This proved too much for the robbers who beat a hasty retreat. Attracted by the commotion, the police arrived soon afterwards. On learning the direction taken by the outlaws they went after them, together with many of the villagers but without success.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, instructed by Mr. Crew, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Hind, for the defendant. The principal witness this morning was Mr. L. Lammett, of Lammett Bros., Auctioneers. He had been in Canton for some time, within the past few years, for W. G. Humphreys & Co., and had dealt in needles. Specimens of the various needles about which the case revolved were shown to Mr. Lammett for examination. Mr. Jenkin: What I want you to do is to take one of the needles out of No. 7 and test it by bending. The witness did so. The needle broke. "It won't bend," he said. The same thing happened with a second.

It breaks?—Yes, it snaps right off. His Lordship: What opinion does the witness form, as to the fact of their snapping?—They are good needles, made of good steel. You mean that if they were made of poor steel they would bend?—Yes, my Lord.

There was some further discussion of the quality of the needles, the witness testifying that the needles that do not bend are better tempered than those that do. He had had experience with the Japanese imitations of well known brands that were put on the market during the war. They would bend like wire, and would become rusted in a fortnight.

Referring to the needles offered by the plaintiff to the defendant as the genuine "Cock on Crown" brand, Mr. Potter, for the defence, said: I put it to you that you can not say whether that "Cock on Crown" brand is genuine—I can not swear as to their origin, but as a buyer I would probably accept them. Why? because they have the "Cock on Crown" brand?—And because they are good needles. Is that the only reason?—And because of my experience with the needles in Canton. They appear to be identical.

Referring to the auction of the needles, the witness was asked if he gave any guarantee as to the needles. His reply was that he said they were the "Cock on Crown" brand. He led the purchasers to believe that they were the well known "Cock on Crown" brand, and were some of the old brand turned up again.

Mr. Jenkin: They were sold nearly a year ago?—Yes. Have you had any complaints from the purchasers?—No. After some further testimony, Mr. Jenkin said that the case for the plaintiff was closed. Mr. Potter, at once arose and said that there was no case for him to answer.

His Lordship indicated that he was not convinced, whereupon Mr. Potter made a short statement. He said that the plaintiff had not shown that the needles they sold the defendant were of German origin. It was for the plaintiff to prove that the needles actually were of German manufacture, not for the defence to prove that they were not. He repeated that no case had been made by the plaintiff, and therefore there was nothing for the defence to answer.

His Lordship then adjourned the case until 2.15 p.m. to consider the evidence and the point raised by Mr. Potter.

When the Court resumed there was some discussion and his Lordship finally directed that the defence continue.

THE GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN CANTON.

The General Chamber of Commerce in Canton is making an effort to raise \$600,000 more for a loan to the Canton Government.

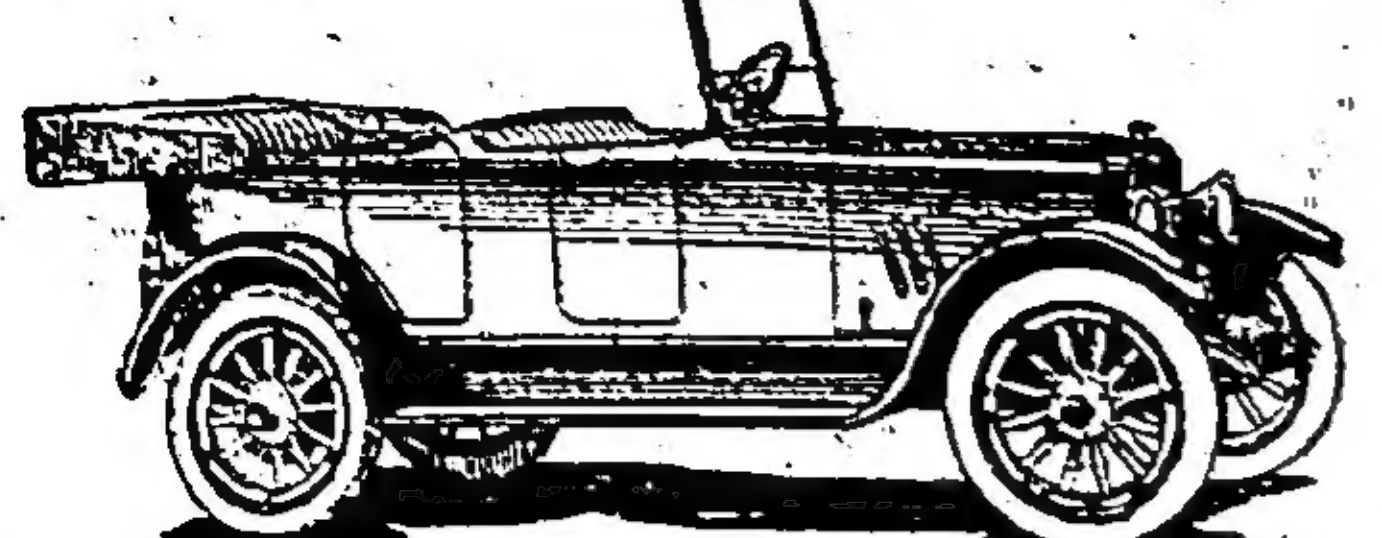
Mrs. G. Pascas de Martin has consented to distribute the prizes at the Yammat Government School on Wednesday, February 2 at 11 a.m.

Booking the Grand Charity Concert organised by Madame Lottie Gordon for Saturday next, at the Theatre Royal, opens at Messrs. Moutrie's to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock. It is stated that tickets for the concert have been in great demand and the entertainment promises to be a great success. Those who intend to be present at the concert are advised to book seats early.

EVERY young child is susceptible to croup. Don't wait until this dreadful disease attacks your little one before you prepare for it. It comes in the night when chemists' shops are usually closed, and this alone should be a warning. Get and keep Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at hand. It never fails to act quickly and is absolutely harmless. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

MERCURY MOTOR CAR CO.

59-61 Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.



TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

DUBLIN HIGH COURT.

APPEAL AGAINST COURT MARTIAL DEATH SENTENCE.

AN UNPRECEDENTED COURSE.

LONDON, January 17. The military operations in Dublin have isolated the High Court which today is hearing an appeal by a Cork man named Murphy against a court martial death sentence for participation in an ambush. Leave to appeal was granted by the Chief Justice after a strong agitation on behalf of Murphy whose innocence is asserted. The Court adjourned the application until January 24, suspending the execution, which should be carried out on January 19, until January 26. The grant of an appeal against a court martial is without precedent.

DE VALERA, APPEALS FOR UNITY.

LONDON, January 17.

De Valera, who was recently stated to be preparing a manifesto which would possibly pave the way to peace, has sent a letter to the Lord Mayor of Dublin appealing for unity "to meet the present threat to our existence."

AMBUSH PARTY SURPRISED.

LONDON, January 17.

In Dublin a number of arrests were made recently in connection with murders of officers in Dublin on November 21. It is expected that courts martial will begin at the end of the month.

A communique states that a detachment of the Essex Regiment surprised a party of men preparing an ambush, in Timoleague in Co. Cork. After an exchange of fire, 25 civilians were captured. There were no casualties among the troops.

LONDON, January 18.

The troops investing Dublin were withdrawn after 36 hours.

GERMAN UNITY.

"AN ARTICLE OF FAITH AND EARNEST HOPE OF ALL."

BERLIN, January 18.

Herr Ebert issued a manifesto on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the Empire extolling the unity of the German tribes and bewailing the separation of compatriots, particularly Austria, adding: "In spite of the differences of political and economic views frontiers shall not divide us. The unity of the Fatherland is an article of faith and the earnest hope of all."

M. P. TO SERVE JAIL SENTENCE.

LONDON, January 17.

The appeal of Mr. Malone, M.P. against his sentence of six months' imprisonment in the Second Division for having made a seditious speech at a pro-Bolshevik meeting at the Albert Hall has been dismissed.

CHINESE FLOUR.

FOOD MINISTRY REGULATION ROUSES INDIGNATION.

LONDON, January 18.

The indignation of the Liverpool millers has been aroused by the report of the Food Ministry refusing to permit the export of flour to Central Europe unless a certain quantity of Chinese flour also is taken. It is pointed out that there are 100,000 tons of Chinese flour at present in Britain, mostly in poor condition in consequence of long storage.

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

LONDON, January 16.

A House message states:—M. Briand succeeded late in the afternoon in setting up a Cabinet whose leading members are:—Finance, Senator Doumer; War, M. Barthou; Navy, M. Guisthau; Home Office, M. Marraud; Colonies, M. Sarraut; M. Briand himself taking Foreign Affairs and the Presidency.

NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROBLEMS.

LONDON, January 17.

The report that the Government has decided to abandon the big ship policy is described as unfounded. The sub-committee on naval construction has up to the present not reached a decision.

SPECIAL SESSION OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

Mr. Foraney, a member of the House of Representatives, who has been conferring with President-elect Harding, at Marion, Ohio, says that a special session of Congress will be summoned on May 4.

REPORTED GREEK REVERSE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 8.

The Nationalists claim that they defeated the Greeks north-west of Eskişehir and forced them to retreat on the whole line with heavy losses, including 800 prisoners.

TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Interviewed on his return to London Sir Charles Sykes, M.P., who headed the recent business delegation to Denmark, expressed the opinion that substantial trade with Russia was impossible for a long time owing to Russia's lack of exportable commodities. Thus the Soviet clearing house in Copenhagen had broken down. Meanwhile negotiations are proceeding in London with a view to concentrating on the Baltic States where conditions are more hopeful.

THEATRE ROYAL CONCERT.

MIROVA AND PODOLSKY.

TOMORROW'S MUSICAL AND ARTISTIC TREAT.

A musical and artistic treat is promised Hongkong to-morrow when Vera Mirowsa and Leo Podolsky appear in a concert at the Theatre Royal. Both artists of rare ability, they have been acclaimed with delighted admiration in the various countries they have visited in the course of a most successful tour of the East. Consequently the full measure of the treat that awaits Hongkong lovers of good music and artistic dancing may be realised.

Described as the Russian Isadora Duncan, Vera Mirowsa is a dancer of exceptional grace and skill who interprets with an exquisite plastic art the great masters—Chopin, Schubert, Franchetti, Grieg, Beethoven, and Mozart. Mirowsa's art is of the very best of the Russian school. Finer or more delicate dancing has never been seen in the Far East. She has a charming individuality, a natural daintiness and a spirituelle quality which give to all her interpretations a distinctive charm lacking in many of the so-called classical dancers. She possesses, in a large measure, the art which conceals art.

Of Leo Podolsky, whose enviable record in the world of Music has already been out-lined, it is sufficient to quote the warm encomiums called forth by his brilliant performances. It has been said: "In the musical world Mr. Leo Podolsky enjoys an incontestable name of a first rank pianist with a brilliant individuality. Also—Mr. Podolsky possesses a wonderful technique and his playing is easy and dignified. His brilliant octave work is particularly fine and convincing. And again—Mr. Leo Podolsky's technique is faultless and he does not fail to impress the audience. The total absence of affectation on his part is noticeable, there being nothing forced about his playing. Mr. Podolsky is a master of his instrument and a gifted exponent of Modern Music."

ROBBED OF EAR-RING.

CRIMINAL SESSION CASE.

ABERDEEN THEFT.

Trial of three men charged with robbery in Aberdeen, took place this morning at the January Criminal Session, before Mr. Justice Wood. The men were Pang Tam, Li Chong, and Tang Chun Kau. They were charged with having robbed Ho Sam of an ear-ring, on November 28, 1920 in Aberdeen Harbour.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty. Mr. Dyer Ball, for the Crown, said that about November 28 about 9 p.m. a sampan woman and her daughter, a child, were sitting in their sampan at Aberdeen. They were hired by three men, whom she identified as the three prisoners, to row them out to a boat. On their way they changed their minds and wanted to go else where. The woman became frightened, and refused. Then two of the men seized her and forcibly took the carrying from her car. In the struggle the sampan was overturned. A shopkeeper ashore heard the cries for help and went out and rescued the woman and her daughter, also taking one of the men in custody. The police picked up the others from the water. After evidence, the prisoners were sentenced each to 3 years' hard labour and 10 strokes of the "cat."

A Congregation is to be held at the Hongkong University on January 28 for conferring degrees.

Mr. William Farmer, of Sharncliffe, Canton, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.

In view of the closing of the "Trenches," special arrangements are being made at the Rifle Range for gentlemen desiring a little shooting practice, says a Shanghai paper.

The Chinese correspondent of the Shanghai Times says: A number of German merchants who were deported to Europe last year, after the Armistice was signed, have just returned to Shanghai from Germany, and are now approaching many Chinese influential gentlemen for the resumption of their commercial activities with the Chinese dealers. Several German merchants have just left Shanghai for Wushu, Nanking, Chinkiang and Wuhu to hold private meetings with influential Chinese merchants in those cities to plan a continuation of their commercial campaign in the province of Kiangsu.

CURE THAT COUGH.

WHEN you have a troublesome cough, it does not mean that you have consumption, or that you are going to have it, but it does mean that your lungs are threatened, and it is just as well to be on the safe side and take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy before it is too late. For sale by all Chemists and druggists.

KOWLOON ROBBERY.

TRIAL AT CRIMINAL SESSION.

PRISONER FOUND GUILTY.

Trial of Lo Shin Hung for participation in a robbery in Kowloon on Dec. 18, 1920, when \$50 was taken from Wan Yau, was held this morning at the January Criminal Sessions, before Mr. Justice Wood. The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The following jury was empanelled: Messrs. Charles Makchem, W. H. C. Robson, Thos. B. Culhane, J. P. Guillerrez, F. R. Ribeiro, L. G. Rodrigues, and James Hunter.

Mr. Dyer Ball, Crown Solicitor, outlined the case. On the 18th of December a coal merchant in the Kowloon peninsula gave \$50 in notes to his nephew, Wan Yau, a boy about 15 years old. He was to take them to the money changer's to convert into silver. While going along the road he was seized from behind by several men, one of whom he identified as the prisoner. They threw the boy down, kicked him, and beat him badly, and took the \$50 from his pocket.

When they let the boy go, the latter started shouting. The men ran. A Chinese constable, in plain clothes, saw the attack. He also saw the prisoner drop a package of money. He then arrested him. Another man who participated in the robbery was caught by a spectator. The reason why the latter was not in court charged with the offence was that he had been certified to be a leper.

Lum Ling, the uncle of the boy who was robbed, testified that he gave his nephew four ten-dollar banknotes and two five-dollar notes. About half an hour later he was told the boy had been robbed. He went to the Shamshing police station, where he saw the boy and also two men under arrest. One of the latter was the prisoner, the other was a leper.

Wan Yau was called. He said he was 15 years old. On the day of the robbery, while on the way to the money changer's, men attacked him. One took him in front, the other from behind. The prisoner was the man who caught him from behind. It was this man who searched his pockets and asked him: "Will you give your money up or not?" The man kicked him, struck his chest, and tore his coat. When he had taken the money, he ran. The witness shouted for help. The constable appeared and arrested the man. The other man ran in the opposite direction. He saw the banknotes in the prisoner's hand.

The constable who made the arrest was brought in. He was in uniform. The boy said he recognized him. The foreman of the jury wanted to know how he recognized him, as he had been in plain clothes when he made the arrest. The boy pointed to a scar on the constable's face and said he recognized him by this.

The prisoner said he had no statement, and no witnesses to call. The judge said the charge involved three points. To find him guilty it was necessary to find that he was acting with the leper, the charge being that of robbery by two or more. The second that had to be found proved was that the two men appeared together. The third was that the money had been taken from the boy. The prisoner had put up a defence. He said he was there with the intention of committing the robbery. When arrested he said: "I did intend to snatch the money, but I did not snatch it." What the prisoner wished the jury to believe, he said, was that he had not begun to carry his plan into effect.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The judge said the only reason he did not pass a very heavy sentence on him was because of his youth. The sentence was nine months' hard labour.

RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

ANOTHER WAR?

VIEWS OF A GLOOMY PROPHET.

That relations between the Far Eastern Russian authorities and the Japanese are becoming so strained that rumours of another Russo-Japanese war are current in Vladivostok, is the message brought back to Japan by Major Tamura, who arrived at Tsuruga recently and was interviewed by a representative of the Nichi Nichi. "While it is not likely that things will assume such a dangerous turn," he is quoted as saying, "the fact must be admitted that if the results of the Constitutional Conference be found harmful to the legitimate interests of Japan, the armies of the two countries may clash in a conflict of more than local importance. The situation is strained and the rumours of a possible Russo-Japanese war arise from this condition."

Although the Chita authorities have requested the Japanese to withdraw their military force from Siberia, the Nichi Nichi reports that there is little likelihood that the troops will be withdrawn until adequate guarantees for the safety of Japanese subjects in the districts now under the influence of the Chita Government are given. Resumption of trade with Russia, it notes, will also wait upon such guarantees.

CRIMINAL SESSION.

RETURNED BANISHED.

TWO SENTENCED.

The January Criminal Sessions opened this morning before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice Wood. Sin Chu was charged with breach of a deportation order, having been found in the Colony on Dec. 15, 1920, contrary to an order of deportation for life dated Oct. 21, 1920.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. His record showed that he had been deported three times, once for ten years, the last two times for life. He was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour.

Ho Shing, alias Cheung Yan, alias Ho Fuk, also was charged with breach of a deportation order. He was found in the Colony on January 5, 1921, contrary to an order of deportation dated March 25, 1920.

The prisoner pleaded guilty. The judge said that his record showed he had been twice convicted of theft and twice deported from the Colony, the first time for 10 years. He returned before the term expired. He was then deported for life. This was his second conviction under the ordinance.

He was sentenced to two years' hard labour.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

ALL Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM WILSON, in our Firm ceased by his death as from the 31st December, 1920.

TAIT & CO.
AMOT & FORMOSA.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS CAIRD HOGG, is authorized to sign our Firm's name as from 1st January, 1921.

TAIT & CO.
AMOT & FORMOSA.

NOTICE.

ALL CREDITORS and other having any claims on the Estate of WILLIAM WILSON, late of Messrs. Tait & Co., AMOT & FORMOSA, who died on the 7th January, 1921, are required to forward particulars thereof to the undersigned Executor before the 30th April, 1921.

FRED B. MARSHALL,
c/o Messrs. Tait & Co.
AMOT.

Hongkong, January 18, 1921.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL ROBERT BURNS ANNIVERSARY DINNER, will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 8 o'clock, p.m.

Members desiring to attend are requested to communicate with the undersigned.

Cost of Dinner will be \$3.00 per head, exclusive of wines.

T. W. HILL,

Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.
Hongkong, January 18, 1921.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship, "KUMANO MARU,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Godowns at Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before 12 noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 22nd January, 1921, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the O.C. representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 18, 1921.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—1 x 3 H.P. MOTOR, 100 rolls, 50 cycles, 1,000 revs. and 2 switches. Apply Box 1919 c/o "China Mail."

NOTICES.

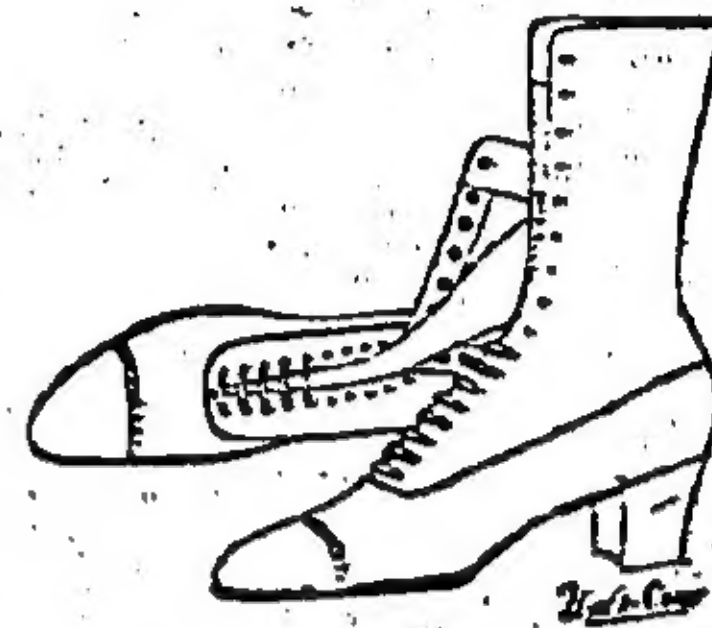


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A high-class range of light and dainty shoes for Ladies in a variety of the latest styles for ordinary daily wear, for strenuous sport and for evening wear.

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"BABY" GRAND PIANOS

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FROM
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The finest in the World.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
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FINE SELECTION OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.

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PIPES & VACUUM FLASKS
Etc. Etc.

At Moderate Prices.
COLONIAL DISPENSARY,
Tel. No. 1877. 14 Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THE "BON TON" LTD

37, Queen's Road, Central.

JUST ARRIVED.

An odd assortment of Ladies' Hats of the latest French styles and make, no duplicates of any style.

Also Evening Dress, excellent Overcoatings and Costume Materials and Trimmings, etc.

The universal popular BONTON Corsets.

TANSAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the Anglo-Japanese Exhibition which testifies to its excellence and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label bears the name of J. COLLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixes well with Wine, Spirit or Milk.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old Irish of Orders grey Would have waived the flagon of wine away And consoled himself as any man can With bubbling, sparkling, cool Tansan.

Tansan can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars, and Clubs in the Far East.

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Tel. No. 125. 8, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

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INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA,
INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND AND QUEENSLAND PORTS, AND
SRI, EGYPT, EUROPE, &c.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"PLASSY"	7,346	22nd Jan.	MASSALUNA LONDON & A'warp.
"DETA"	8,000	24th Feb.	Do.
"DUNER"	8,400	10th Feb.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"LAURE" (Cargo)	8,300	27th Feb.	Do.
"KAREGAR"	8,500	4th Mar.	MASSALUNA LONDON & A'warp.
"ALIPORE"	8,300	5th Mar.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	6th Feb.	Straits, Rangoon and Calcutta.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	22nd Jan.	Hilo, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	18th Feb.	Do.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	9th Mar.	Do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S. S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TAKADA"	7,000	30th Jan.	Shanghai, and Japan.
"LAURE"	8,300	30th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"JAPAN"	6,000	28th Jan.	Shanghai and Japan.
"DUNER"	8,400	28th Jan.	Shanghai only.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets Interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.I.S.N. Company's steamers between
Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of
the P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the
Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents
regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents
or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the
Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 10 a.m.
on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All claims must be presented within ten days of
the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No
claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For further information, Passage Rates, Freight, and books, etc., apply to

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Shipchandlers, Metals and Hardware Merchants,
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51 & 53, CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, HONGKONG.
Telephone No. 591. Code A. Z. C. 5th.

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LAUNCH FROM HONGKONG, SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SEATTLE & VICTORIA via Manila, Shanghai & Japan ports.
Cargo to Overland Points U.S. in connection with Great Northern, Northern
Pacific, and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railways.

KASHIMA MARU (omit, Manila) ... Wednesday, 26th Jan., at 11 a.m.
TAIYAMA MARU ... Saturday, 23rd Jan., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU (omit, Manila) ... Wednesday, 9th Mar., at 11 a.m.
TOYAMA MARU ... Friday, 11th Mar., at 11 a.m.

LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Malacca, Penang
Colombo, Suez, Port Said & Marseilles.

SHIMIZU MARU ... Monday, 24th Jan., at 11 a.m.
KAGA MARU ... Friday, 11th Feb., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU ... Friday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.
TAMBA MARU ... Friday, 4th Mar., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, LONDON & ROTTERDAM via Suez,
Lisbon MARU ... Sunday, 6th February.

LIVERPOOL & MARSEILLES via Suez.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday
Island, Townsville & Brisbane.

NIKKO MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Jan., at 11 a.m.
AKI MARU ... Tuesday, 18th Feb., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Tuesday, 22nd Mar., at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Manila, Java, Straits, via Suez.
SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS via Cape.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO via Singapore.

KAWAKI MARU ... Wednesday, 20th January.
TSUBAKI MARU ... Monday, 14th February.

CALCUTTA & RANGOON via Singapore & Penang.
"HANUKI MARU" ... Thursday, 2nd February.
JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 19th Jan., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.
YOKOHAMA MARU (omit direct) ... Tuesday, 18th January.
KAWAKI MARU (omit direct) ... Tuesday, 18th January.
TAMBA MARU ... Saturday, 22nd Jan., at 11 a.m.
CAPT. YAMAGUCHI (Yokohama direct) ... Saturday, 22nd Jan.
BOMBAY MARU ... Friday, 24th January.
MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 2nd Feb., at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293

ADMIRAL SIMS.

HIS THRILLING STORY.

HOW SUBMARINES WERE BEATEN.

THE VICTORY AT SEA. By Rear-Admiral W. S. Sims, United States Navy, in collaboration with Barton J. Hendrick (Murray, 21a, net).

Admiral Sims was a familiar figure in London during the closing years of the war. In supreme command of the United States naval forces in European waters, he rendered transcendent services to the Allied cause, and was justly honoured and beloved both by our nation and Navy as the most loyal of comrades and the most resolute of fighting men. In this book he writes as he talked and fought—supremely well. On almost every phase of the later naval operations he sheds new light, and in his thrilling account of anti-submarine operations—far the best yet published—there is the living touch of human interest.

THE KING ON U-BOATS. He came in civilian disguise, in one of the darkest hours of the war, when the submarine sinkings were approaching a million tons a month. All our secrets were at once unhesitatingly revealed to him. He discovered "there was a general belief in British naval circles" that the ruthless submarine campaign "would succeed."

"One of the men who most keenly realised the state of affairs was the King. I met his Majesty first in the vestibule of St. Paul's, on that memorable occasion in April 1917 when the English people held a thanksgiving service to commemorate America's entrance into the war. Then, as at several subsequent meetings, the King impressed me as a simple, courteous, unaffected English gentleman. He was dressed in khaki, like any other English officer, and his manner was warm-hearted, sincere, and even democratic."

About the submarine campaign the King was just as outspoken as Jellicoe and the other members of the Admiralty. The thing most he stopped or the Allies could never win the war."

The British Navy, under the terrific double strain of facing the yet intact High-Sea Fleet and combating the submarines, found its resources altogether inadequate.

"I think history records few spectacles more heroic than that of the great British Navy, fighting this hideous and cowardly form of warfare in half a dozen places with pitifully inadequate forces, but with an undaunted spirit which remained firm even against the fearful odds," writes Admiral Sims. And he telegraphed at once to Washington the grave message: "We are losing the war"; a few days later he reported: "Allies do not now command the sea."

But help was given, and quickly, by the United States in that dreadful hour of need.

WHEN HELP CAME. At the crisis of their fate the British people learnt with a strange thrill of emotion that American destroyers had arrived at Queenstown. They would have been yet more thrilled had they been permitted to know the brief dialogue which passed between Admiral Bayly, the British commander at Queenstown, and the American commander of the flotilla.

Admiral Bayly's first question was, "When will you be ready to go to sea?"

The answer came swiftly. "We are ready now, sir," and it won Admiral Bayly's heart. The Mayflower had returned, and—

"The arrival of our destroyers informed the British people that all this youth and energy of a nation of more than 100,000,000 souls had been thrown upon their side of the battle."

Yet in Ireland the American seamen had disagreeable experiences. "They were disgusted at the large number of able-bodied men whom they saw in the streets, and did not hesitate to ask some of them why they were not fighting on the Western Front. The behaviour of the American sailors was good, but the mere fact that they did not openly manifest a hatred of Great Britain and a love of Germany infuriated the Sinn Feiners."

SINN FEINERS' ATTACKS. Attacks on the Americans followed. "Occasionally an American sailor would be brought from Cork to Queenstown in a condition that demanded pressing medical attention. When he regained consciousness he would relate how he had suddenly been set upon by half a dozen roughs and beaten into a state of insensibility. Several of our men were severely injured in this way."

As the American seamen took steps to retaliate orders had to be issued that no American or British seaman should go to Cork. Even that was not the limit of Sinn Fein treachery: "With the assistance of the Sinn Feiners German agents and German spies were landed in Ireland. At one time the situation became so dangerous that I had to take experienced officers whose services could ill be spared from our destroyers and assign them to outlying air stations in Ireland."

How the submarine attack was neutralised by the convoy system Admiral Sims tells brilliantly. Almost all the British merchant captains agreed that convoy was impossible. But the thing that "couldn't be done" was done, and done with complete success.

The secret of it was that it made "the submarine come to the anti-submarine craft and fight in order to get the merchantmen." The American seamen were impressed with the weird characteristics of the war.

BELOW-SURFACE WAR.

"It was the invisible rather than the visible evidences of warfare that specially impressed them. The air all round them was electric with life and information. One had only to put the receiver of the wireless to his ear to find himself in a new and animated world. The atmosphere was constantly spluttering messages of all kinds coming from all kinds of places. Our wireless operators had no difficulty in recognising the 'spark' of the German instruments."

When they lowered their hydrophones, or listeners, in the water, "it was discovered that the underwater, which we usually think of as a silent place, is in reality extremely vocal. A submarine running at full speed was audible from 15 to 20 miles. Then a rapid humming noise would come along the wire; this was the whirling propeller of a destroyer. A faint moan caused some bewilderment at first; but it was ultimately learnt that it came from a wreck, lying at the bottom, and tossed from side to side by the current; it sounded like the sigh of a ghost."

Our listeners after a little training could identify a whale as soon as the peculiar noise it made in swimming reached the receivers. Among the most interesting facts which he reveals is that, contrary to all expectations, the submarine proved the deadliest enemy of the U-boat.

MYSTERIOUS ENCOUNTER. One such encounter between an American submarine (AL 2) and a German is described by the admiral: "After a week's hard work on patrol the AL 2 was running back to her base on the surface, when the look-out sighted a periscope. The AL 2 at once changed her course, the torpedo was made ready to fire, when the quiet of the summer afternoon was rent by a terrific roar and explosion. It was quite apparent that something exceedingly distressing had happened to the German submarine; the American turned and made a steep dive in an attempt to ram the enemy, but failed. Listening with the hydrophone, the AL 2 could hear now the whirling of propellers, which indicated that the submarine was attempting to gain surface and having difficulty in doing so, and now and then the call letters of the German signal set sending appeals for aid."

What happened was never known, whether two German submarines were there and one torpedoed the other, or whether a German torpedo was fired at AL 2 and returned—as torpedoes sometimes did—and hit the vessel which had fired it. All that was known was that one U-boat remained on the bottom and was never seen again.

CREW OF SUICIDES. One of the grimmest tales is that of the struggles of a dying German submarine, heard through these instruments: "There was a lumbering noise, such as might be made by a heavy object trying to drag its bulk along the muddy bottom; this was followed by silence, 'showing that the wounded vessel could advance only a few yards. A terrible tragedy was clearly beginning down there in the slime of the ocean floor. . . . The chasers listened for hours without hearing a sound; but about five o'clock a sharp piercing noise came ringing over the wires. It was a sound that made the listeners' blood run cold. . . . The crack of a revolver. The first report had hardly stilled when another shot was heard; and then there were more in rapid succession."

The crew of the submarine killed themselves as 25 shots were heard. Admiral Sims has a new story of Lord Beatty: "All Navies possessed what was generally known as a torpedo flag! This was an emblem which was to be displayed in case torpedoes were sighted, for the purpose of warning ships to change course or, if necessary, to desert from an attack. It was generally reported that Admiral Beatty had ordered all these torpedo flags to be destroyed; in case he once started in pursuit of the German fleet, he proposed to take his chances. . . . That he would probably lose some ships the Admiral well knew, but he figured—and probably correctly—that he would certainly have enough vessels left to annihilate the enemy."

It is an inspiring book, generous and just to the British Navy and people, and its contents will be a perfect revelation to both.

REST FOR MOTHERS. How many babies wake up just about the mother's bed-time and keep her busy for a good part of the night. The mother may not see anything apparently the matter with the child, but she may depend upon it that when baby is cross and sleepless there is something wrong, and the little one is taking the only means he has of telling it.

Under such circumstances Baby's Own Tablets are just the friend needed. They contain no opiates, but send baby to sleep, simply because they remove the cause of his sleeplessness and make him feel well and comfortable. They are recommended for teething troubles, constipation, diarrhoea, colic, fever, indigestion and worms; they promote appetite and regular development.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Elizabeth Road, Shanghai.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"HILANA"

From TRIESTE, VENICE, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 11th inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Underigned must be presented to the Underigned on or before the 37th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on the 17th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, January 12, 1921.

MTSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

(Mitsubishi Trading Co., Ltd.)

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RIVER-SEVERN.

HARNESSING SCHEME.

IMPORTANT RARRAGE PROPOSAL.

The G.W.R. Company's scheme for constructing a new bridge over the Severn estuary, and the Ministry of Transport's project to harness the tides there for the generation of electricity, have been co-ordinated. The scheme which has been worked out by the Civil Engineering Department of the Ministry provides over half a million horse-power during a ten hour day, with a peak load capacity of over a million horse-power, at an estimated cost for generation of electricity at present-day prices of a little over a halfpenny per Board of Trade unit. In order to appreciate the magnitude of the power to be made thus available, comparison may be made with the world's greatest water-power installations, viz. Amalgamated Niagara Falls power Co., 385,000 h.p.; Big Creek Development Pacific Light and Power Co., 350,000 h.p.; Ontario Power Co., 200,000 h.p.; Capella River Flammell, Spain, 150,000 h.p.; Toronto Power Co., 146,000 h.p.; Keoduk Dam on the Mississippi, 150,000 h.p.; and Vinnichlen (Scotland), 30,660 h.p. The utilisation of the enormous power would effect a saving of about three to four million tons of coal per annum, which would thus be available for export, and would result in the amelioration of the living conditions in the great industrial areas. From a transport point of view the scheme provides for a level road for vehicular traffic over the Severn; for the quadrupling of the G.W.R. line when required between the west of England and South Wales; it creates a gigantic locked basin for shipping purposes on the upper Severn above the line of the Severn Tunnel of over 27 square miles in extent, a very large portion of which will be suitable for the accommodation of vessels of the largest size, and which would be usable at all states of the tide. This portion of the scheme, combined with the enormous power available at cheap rates, may confidently be anticipated to lead to vast industrial development over the whole of this area, and by bringing the great shipping further up the estuary and nearer to the existing industrial area, thus materially shorten the distance and lessen the cost of transit to inland places such as Birmingham.

The great basin will accommodate large ocean-going steamers, and its configuration will readily admit of the construction of deep water wharves at which shipments of all kinds can be dealt with. Ordinary canal barges could here come alongside the vessels and go inland. A large reservoir near Tintern is contemplated, and a dam will have to be built across the lower end of the Wye Valley.

It is intended to force the water up from the low level of the Wye, through a tunnel driven through more than a mile of solid rock and made to discharge into the Great Lake. This tunnel will be 40 feet in diameter. There will be two separate installations required in connection with the power scheme (1) a great concrete dam or barrage across the Severn, within which sluices and turbines will be installed for utilising the power of the tides, and with which will be combined the road bridge and railway bridge over the Severn at this place; and (2) an energy storage plant comprising a great high level lake and tunnel in combination with an immense pumping and turbine power house on the banks of the tidal portion of the Wye. The site which has been selected for the great dam or barrage has been the subject of very careful study. It lies close to the line of the Severn tunnel, where the estuary is about two and a half miles wide, with low-lying country on either side. It is proposed to trap the water in the upper part of the estuary above the dam at high water, so as to create an artificial difference in the level between the water thus impounded above the dam and the water in the estuary below the dam for a period of several hours round about the period of low tide. The method of trapping the water in the principal part of the estuary is a very simple one, and is effected by means of a gigantic

PILLAGE OF CARGO.

ELEMENT OF RISK.

UNDERWRITERS AND ITS SUPPRESSION.

If the element of risk is withdrawn, there is no incentive to insure. Therefore, it is far from being good business for underwriters to try to reduce the element of risk on anything insurable, for the reason that either the risk so reduced is no longer covered by insurance—thus reducing the underwriter's income—or the business is written on such a small margin of profit that any loss incurred is bound to prove disastrous. In this connection, states a writer in *Nam-ticus* (New York), we need but recall the experience with the Titanic to instance that when a risk has been reduced to a minimum by so-called safeguards, the slender margin of profit for years past and is come is wiped out if ever loss occurs, on account of the reduction in the premium.

The above remarks are suggested by something which "one of the leading underwriters of the New York market" is reported to have told a contemporary about the theft and pillage covers that most local underwriters now shy at. In his opinion, pillage of cargo ought to be made an offence against the Federal Government, and when that is done theft and pillage will be checked. It is pertinent to inquire, however, in which respect the underwriter as such is interested in the suppression of the pillage of cargo. If theft and pillage did not exist there would be no incentive to insure and as long as insurance is in demand it is the business of the underwriter to make himself familiar with conditions, so that the rate which he quotes on the risk may be adequate to take care of the claims, instead of letting the claims run away with the premiums and part of the company's cash reserves as well.

The answer, of course, is that if an adequate rate is quoted for theft and pillage the merchant will no longer insure. That is to say, the merchant insures himself if he finds that the underwriter demands a rate commensurate with the amount of risk presented by the business offered. He, for instance, puts the money saved in insurance premiums into better and stronger packing and other safeguards which he disregards so long as he can get an underwriter to hold the bag. There is no doubt that at the present time all cargo insurance is being written on a basis which is bound to prove onerous to the underwriter, for nowhere is there any attempt made at systematizing the business and putting it on a basis where the insurer either goes on the risk with his eyes open or leaves it alone. This is just what has happened in connection with theft and pillage in this market and when a few more offices have been badly hit we may yet live to see the day when marine underwriting will again be what it once was.

horizontally hung sluices which will automatically allow water to pass the dam to replenish the upper part of the river while the tide is rising, and will automatically shut in the turn of the tide. One of the principal novel features of the present design is the way in which the difficulty of allowing ships to pass up and down the river without in any way interfering with or interrupting the passage of the trains across the bridge—a locking basin capable of taking the longest ships has been provided on the line of the navigable channel and intersecting the barrage. The ships will be led into and worked through this locking basin by electric locomotives somewhat similar to those in use in the Panama Canal. The railway and road traffic is passed over on the end of this basin by means of lifting bridges operating in such a way as to ensure that there is no delay either to railway, road or river traffic. This is effected by duplicating the railway into the form of a loop line; it crosses the locking basin, and so controlling and interlocking the arrangements as to allow continuous free passage for the railway or road traffic in one or other branches of the loop with absolute safety. The electricity generated will be able to be supplied to South Wales, Birmingham, and even London.

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YOUNG GIRL DECEIVED.

DREAD OF HONGKONG.

Harboring a 15-year old unmarried girl without the consent of her parents or guardians, was the charge preferred against a Chinese woman before Magistrate Lindsay at the Magistracy yesterday afternoon. Another woman, arrested on a charge of aiding and abetting the defendant, was allowed bail in the sum of \$500, but failed to surrender when the case was called. The Magistrate therefor ordered the bail to be forfeited.

Mr. W. Schofield, chief assistant to the Secretary for Chinese Affairs, appeared for the prosecution, Mr. G. N. Tinson for the defence.

In the witness box, the girl said that she was the maid-servant of a family living in Shekling, Canton. While out one day, she made the acquaintance of a woman named Chow, (the missing defendant), who invited her to go with her on a pleasure trip to Tsinghai. Not doubting the woman's honesty, she agreed to make the journey. The woman in the dock met them at the Shekling railway station, where witness was turned over to her charge. The woman Chow did not board the train. Learning that she was destined for Hongkong, witness was very distressed, and was crying when the train arrived at Kowloon. The defendant told her that the police would arrest her if they saw her crying, and if questioned, not to claim to be a native of Shekling. The defendant took the witness to the ground floor of No. 5, Wah Yim Fong where she remained until the 9th inst, when one of the tenants of the house, taking pity on her, took her to the police station.

The tenant in question deposed that when she spoke to the defendant, she was told that the girl was the defendant's adopted daughter. She suspected kidnapping and expressed her intention of communicating with the police. The defendant told her she could do so, and when the witness took the girl to the station, the defendant came with them.

The defendant, in the witness box, said that she brought the girl to Hongkong on the instructions of the woman Chow who told her that the girl had been bought for \$40 as her husband's concubine. They were to meet Chow in Hongkong, but the latter failed to turn up. Not wishing to have the girl on their hands, witness and her husband took her to the station on their own initiative.

The Sergeant Interpreter said that the defendant and her husband came to the station at 10.30 p.m. on the 8th inst. and interviewed him about the girl. He told them to take the girl to the station and on the following evening the defendant brought the girl, accompanied by the second witness.

The Magistrate said that the Sergeant's evidence established the defendant's bona fide. Mr. Schofield, who agreed said that apparently she was used by the other woman as a cat's paw.

Regretting that the bail he had granted the woman Chow was not heavier, and expressing the hope that she would be repented, the Magistrate discharged the defendant.

More than 3,000 suits of winter clothing and a similar number of free rice tickets have been distributed to the poor of Shanghai by the Shanghai Benevolent Association, states the Chinese press.

The plunge of an automobile over a cliff on the road from Yokohama to Atami on the night of December 30, cost the lives of two foreigners on a New Year holiday trip. The victims were Mr. and Mrs. E. Ter Keverkoss, since last July residents of Yokohama. Mr. Ter Keverkoss was an Armenian merchant and the couple had been living at the Grand Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. Ter Keverkoss left about 3 o'clock on the Thursday afternoon to drive in their own car to Atami to spend the New Year holidays. They were driven from Yokohama to Odawara by a Japanese chauffeur. At Odawara, however, the chauffeur, learning that the road to Atami, which runs along the shore, at most places on the edge of a cliff, was unusually bad, refused to go further that night. Mr. and Mrs. Ter Keverkoss, it seems, were insistent upon getting to Atami for the night, so Mr. Ter Keverkoss decided to drive the rest of the way himself. He secured the services of the richa man as a guide and left Odawara a little after 8 o'clock. The bodies were found at the bottom of the cliff near the village of Katsura, about 3 miles from Odawara, the next morning. The richa man, unconscious, was still alive and is expected to recover.

STRAIGHT AT IT.

THERE is no use of our "beating around the bush." We might as well out with it first as last. We want you to try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy the next time you have a cough or cold. There is no reason so far as we can see why you should not do so. This preparation by its remarkable cure has gained a world-wide reputation, and people everywhere speak of it in the highest terms of praise. It is for sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

YACHTING TOUR.

MR. KERWICK IN COLONY.

FORMER JARDINE CHIEF.

Mr. Henry Kerwick, ten years ago the head of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in the East, who arrived here several days ago on his yacht the "Citty Sark," is on a tour of the world, combining pleasure and business, and will remain here several weeks. On leaving Hongkong he will visit some of the coast ports and Japan, and return to England by way of the Panama Canal.

Mr. Kerwick left Hongkong in 1911, and this is his first visit since his departure. During the years he was in the East he was chairman of the Municipal Council and Chamber of Commerce, and later a member of the Legislative and Executive Councils of Hongkong. He was chairman of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, the Dock Company, and other organisations. Since leaving here he has sat as a Member of Parliament for Epsom and has served in the war as a Major.

The yacht, built on the lines of a destroyer, is named after a famous China tea clipper of the early days. Mr. Kerwick said that he sailed from Home on November 4, and has visited Bordeaux, Marseilles, Monte Carlo, Naples, Port Said, Suez, Aden, Laccadive Islands, Cochin, Colombo, Bangkok, Penang, Singapore and Saigon. He will remain in Hongkong for the races.

KOWLOON MARATHON.

INTEREST IN SPORTING EVENT.

PROPOSED ANNUAL RACE.

Much interest is attached to the forthcoming Kowloon Marathon, organized by St. Andrew's Church Men's Association, the first big sporting event taking place in the colony. The Association, which has not been long organized, has been formed to promote a spirit of comradeship among the men of the district and to provide healthy recreational diversions on the Peninsula. It will make liberal provision for billiards, badminton, and other games, and organize sports and other social events.

The Marathon will be run on Thursday, February 10, at 4 p.m., over a course of about seven miles, laid out over the roads about Kowloon. Special care has been taken to avoid roads that have heavy grades. The race is open to all Europeans in the Colony, the only condition of entry being that each competitor must be nominated by a member of the Association and his application sanctioned by the Committee. It is hoped to make the race an annual feature. The Men's Association is providing trophies. It is thought that others may make offers of trophies, and that Kowloon residents may also interest themselves in the matter to the extent of providing a "Kowloon Resident's Cup."

The expectations are that there will be a good many entries, representing the Services as well as civilians. Those who are making the arrangements are especially hopeful that a strong representation will come from the Services. Entries will close on February 5. During the race the course will be well patrolled, and conveyances will be provided for any of the competitors who do not finish the course.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

His Excellency gave a dinner party last evening at Government House. The guests present were—H.E. Major-General Sir George Kirkpatrick, K.C.B., Lady Kirkpatrick, The Misses Kirkpatrick, Capt. C. S. Fisher, A.D.C., Commodore W. Bowden-Smith, C.B.E., R.N., Mrs. Bowden-Smith, Mr. Berners, Hon. Mr. C. Severn, C.M.G., Mrs. Severn, Mr. D'Arcy Addison, M.V.O., Mrs. Addison, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Mrs. Pollock, Capt. R. G. Henderson, C.B., R.N., Mrs. Henderson, Capt. J. W. Carrington, D.S.O., R.N., Mrs. Carrington, Capt. C. B. Ballard, R.N., Mr. Ballard, Mr. A. G. Stephen, Mr. G. M. Young, M.B.E., Dr. C. W. McKenney, Mr. C. D. Melbourne, Capt. C. O. Oliver, Mrs. Oliver, Mr. H. Hancock, Mrs. Hancock.

The Hankow native press reports that the French Municipal Council carried out a house to house search of Chinese occupied premises in their concession last week. This is said to be on account of the native custom, shortly before the approach of New Year, of assembling quantities of incendiary matter in houses that are well covered by insurance. This is a playful habit not unknown in other parts of China, observes the *N. C. Daily News*.

VLADIVOSTOK INCIDENT.

DETAILS OF THE TRAGEDY.

SENT TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

An Eastern News Agency message from Tokyo, on Jan. 11 stated: A dispatch from Vladivostok states that while a guard was on sentry in front of the Headquarters of the 11th Division on Peter the Great Road, on the 8th instant, at about 4.30 a.m., a foreigner came up and focused his pocket lamp on the guard and on the headquarters. His action being suspicious, the guard called a halt to the man in Russian repeatedly, but the latter, without responding, turned and took to his heels. Thereupon, the guard, after giving chase for about 30 metres, called out to him again, asking him whether he was Russian or American. The latter replied that he did not know and at the same time he began to approach the guard, removing, as he did so, some object out of his pocket. The guard, retreating a few paces, took up a counter-posture when, all of a sudden, the man fired a revolver, to which the guard replied with an answering shot. The man then attempted to take to flight, whereupon the guard fired another shot. Alarmed by the report, the garrison at the headquarters rushed out to render aid to the guard. An examination of the vicinity of the affair led to the discovery of a revolver and some blood stains. A visit to the U.S. man-of-war "Albatross" next morning brought out the fact for the first time that the victim of the tragedy was 1st Lieut. H. W. Langdon, Chief Engineer aboard the "Albatross."

AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Tokyo, Jan. 12.—An official of the War Office, interviewed on the above affair, stated that, although no detailed report was yet to hand relative to the matter, the facts and circumstances of the affair tended to show that the Japanese guard had tried to discharge his duties as a sentry, which stipulated, in a case of that kind, that, after calling a person to halt three times, he was empowered to shoot in the event of the order not being heeded. This procedure was carried out and the fact that in spite of the sentry's order, no heed was paid by the man, notwithstanding which the guard at first refrained from firing but instead carefully advanced towards the person, should be recognized as an act of bravery and coolness. The death of the officer was a regrettable affair.

SENT TO BE COURT-MARTIALED.

Tokyo, Jan. 12.—An authority of the Army Department states that the conduct of the sentry will form the subject matter of an investigation at a court-martial. The death of the naval officer is a matter for genuine regret. The commander of the Japanese forces has called on the Captain of the "Albatross" to offer his personal condolences. The Minister of War has also instructed the latter to convey to the commander of the "Albatross" on the former's behalf an expression of deep sympathy.

DENNISTON PLAYERS.

DELIGHTFUL FARCE.

"SHE WALKED IN HER SLEEP."

The success of Mark Swan's farce, "She walked in her sleep" which appears at the Theatre Royal on Monday night, January 24, by the Denniston Players, has induced George Broadhurst, himself an adept at farce writing, to disclose some of his views on that interesting subject.

"A farce is a delicate thing," says Mr. Broadhurst. "It has not a strong constitution. It is a bundle of nerves and the least little thing that goes wrong upsets it, yet when everything is right in the play with the production and the acting, what a delightful form of dramatic entertainment it is. It is the most difficult form of drama. Writing farce is really hard work, intensified brain work and careful calculation. The playwright, naturally, does not elect to write the most difficult kind of play. He prefers to write the easiest, which is quite natural, all things considered. I do not mean to infer that there is not characterization in farce for that would be quite absurd, but I do mean that the situations and plot of story in farce absolutely dominate the characters, no matter how well drawn or humorous those characters may be and some of the characters in the well-known farces have made stage history at that. But if those farces had been written only with regard to the development of the humorous characters, they would have died young. Not only is farce the most difficult form of drama to write, but it is the most difficult form of drama to act. It requires more skill, dexterity, technique and 'pép' on the part of the actor to make a success in farce than it does in the classic drama. A really great farce will live through a generation of theatre-goers and survive to entertain the next."

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE.

EDAM CHEESE	80 cents per lb.
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THE LARGEST CASH STORE
IN THE COLONY.TWO LARGE FLOORS
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COME EARLY TO SECURE THE BEST BARGAIN.

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HONGKONG.

SHIPPING DIFFICULTY.

EXTRAORDINARY DEMANDS.

EXTENSIVE MENU SUBMITTED.

Whilst little actual change has occurred in the position in the shipping dispute, there is fresh evidence of the arrogance of the men's demands. It was reported to the Australian Steamship-owners' Federation that, amongst other demands received by the owners in the case of the steamer "Wyreema," laid up in Sydney, were the following:—All foodstuffs to be supplied in enamelware; a menu to be framed in each messroom; condensed milk to be substituted for concentrated; canned fruits to take the place of dried fruits; pickles, Worcestershire sauce, tomato sauce, and mustard to be supplied whenever the crew felt some such relish was required; and clean table cloths to be supplied three times a week. In addition, the men demanded the following menu:—

Monday and Wednesday.—Breakfast—Porridge, boiled eggs, steak and onions, Irish stew, mashed potatoes, hot rolls and scones. Dinner—Soup, roast beef, boiled mutton, roast potatoes, boiled potatoes, boiled cabbage, haricot beans and turnips, canned fruits, blanc mange, tapioca custard. Tea—Cold roast beef, cold roast mutton, dry mash, stew, beetroot, mashed potatoes, assorted salads, cakes.

Tuesday and Friday.—Breakfast—Porridge, eggs and bacon, fried fish, grilled chops, tomatoes, or onions, curry and rice, mashed potatoes, hot rolls and scones. Dinner—Soup, corned beef and carrots, roast pork and apple sauce, roast potatoes, boiled potatoes, cabbage, and apple pie, rice custard, and jelly. Tea—Cold corned beef, cold roast pork, cottage pie, beetroot and salads to be assorted, mashed potatoes, cheese, cakes.

Thursday and Saturday.—Breakfast—Porridge, fried eggs, grilled sausages and onions, grilled steak, stew, mashed potatoes, hot rolls and scones. Dinner—Roast mutton, corned pork, green peas, baked and

THE FAMINE IN CHINA.

IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

PREPARATIONS AGAINST TYPHUS.

Tientsin, January 8.—An important conference was held here yesterday, to discuss ways and means of preventing or controlling an outbreak of typhus following on the heels of the present famine in North China. The conference was called by the Council of Health Education, under the auspices of the International Famine Relief Committee. Dr. W. W. Peter of the Council on Health Education, Dr. H. G. Barrie, who has lately returned from Persia where he was engaged in anti-typhus operations; Dr. Ford, who recently served with the American Red Cross in Siberia; and a number of local medical men, took part in the Conference, where important matters were discussed affecting this urgent question of a possible outbreak of fever and typhus epidemic. —Reuter.

boiled potatoes, boiled onions, plum pudding and sauce, macaroni custard, canned fruits. Tea—Cold roast mutton, cold corned pork, dry mash, stew, beetroot, assorted salads, mashed potatoes, cakes.

Sunday.—Breakfast—Porridge, bacon and eggs, fried or boiled fish, grilled chops and onions, mashed potatoes, hot rolls and scones. Dinner—Soup, roast veal, roast beef, roast mutton, French beans, baked and boiled potatoes, vegetable marrow, plum pudding and sauce, baked custard and jelly, canned fruit. Tea—Cold ham, cold roast beef, grilled chops and sausages with tomatoes and onions, beetroot and assorted salads, mashed potatoes, cheese, cakes.

It will be noticed that eggs, at two shillings a dozen, are demanded for breakfast every day. This food was piled to crews on Australian coastal vessels is now far better than the scale laid down by the Navigation Act, and it is unlikely that the owners will agree to any additions.

NOTICES.

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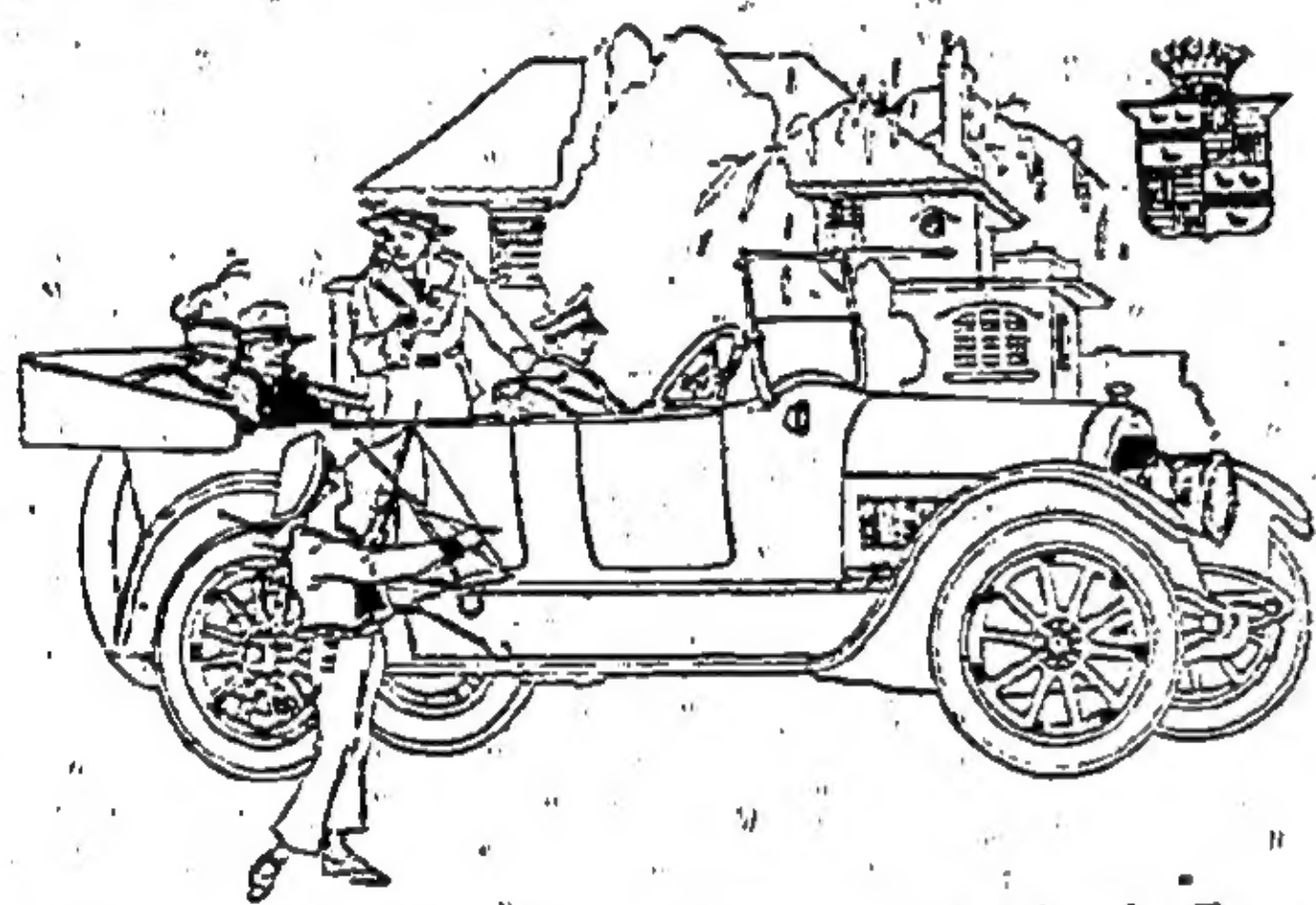
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SPORT.

INTERPORT GOLF.

SHANGHAI V. HONGKONG.

In local golfing circles interest is largely centred on the forthcoming visit of the Shanghai Golf Club to Hongkong to compete for the Challenge Cup, says the *N. C. Daily News*. It is some time since this cup was contested, so long in fact that until recently there was not only some doubt about the conditions of play but it was not even certain where the cup actually resided. Happily both these points have been cleared up, and arrangements are practically complete for the match. The conditions are that clubs may send a team of not more than five players, and the best three scores will count, play being 36 holes medal. A full team of five is, of course, not absolutely requisite, but it widens the chances of the competing teams. Three of the players to represent Shanghai have now been definitely settled and have indicated their ability to go to Hongkong. These are Mr. J. B. Ferrier, the present champion, Col. R. Marr Johnson, this year's runner-up, and Mr. D. Roberts. The form of the first two needs no comment, but although one of the finest golfers here, Mr. Roberts is little known to the week-end habitués of the course. He is one of the staff of St. John's University, and judging by his performances at Kiangwan should do well when representing

Shanghai. In addition to these three it is practically certain that Mr. K. M. Cumming will be one of the team. It will certainly be to Shanghai's advantage if he does go, as his intimate knowledge of golf at Hongkong should be a great asset to the team. Captain Dewar was also invited to join the team, but there is a fear that owing to the exigencies of business he will be unable to get away. If so it will be a misfortune for Shanghai, as one can imagine him almost at his best on a course such as Fanling.

The arrangements are that the team will leave Shanghai on the 29th inst., and the match will take place on February 8th. This will give the players several days in which to become acquainted with the special difficulties of Fanling, a very necessary procedure in view of the great difference in character between that and the Shanghai courses. We understand that the captain of the Golf Club, Mr. R. G. Macdonald, will also journey to Hongkong and will be present when the match takes place.

The following rather plaintive note appears in the *North China Standard* (Peking) of the 6th inst.—The electric light supplied to this office has been most unsatisfactory for many moons. Last night, the supply was cut off completely after 8 o'clock. By the aid of flickering candles, we have made the best of matters and would ask the indulgence of our readers for any shortcomings in the supply of local news, translated from the news agencies, which has had to be held over.

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Telegraphic Communication with Gap Rock Lighthouse is interrupted.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 5 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.	PER
Straits and Calcutta	Totomaru	
Australia and Manila	Aki Maru	
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.		
Sourabaya	Komagata Maru	
U.S.A. and Manila	Venezuela	
Shanghai	Tsun	
Saigon	Armand Behic	
Shanghai	Andre Lebon	
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.		
Japan	Eastern	
FRIDAY, JANUARY 21.		
Straits	Tamba Maru	
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.		
Straits	Cape Finisterre	
SUNDAY, JANUARY 23.		
Japan and Shanghai	Shidzuka Maru	
MONDAY, JANUARY 24.		
EUROPE via Suez (Letting only London 16th Dec.)	Gianta	
THURSDAY, JANUARY 27.		
Straits and Calcutta	Bombay Maru	

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.	PER	TIME
Japan	Komagata Maru	4 p.m.	
"Shanghai and North China"	Wingate	5 p.m.	
"Swatow, Shanghai and North China"	Kaifu	5 p.m.	
Amoy and Swatow	Van Weerwijk	5 p.m.	
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19.			
Swatow and Bangkok	Lochow	8 a.m.	
Hobson and Hongkong	Lochow	9 a.m.	
Shanghai and North China	Mentor	9 a.m.	
Keelung	Tomoshima Maru	1 p.m.	
Saigon	"Bangkok," "Ceylon," "Mauritius," "India," "South Africa," "Europe via Marseilles."		
Registration 1.45 p.m. Letters 1.30 p.m.			
Philippine Islands	Andre Lebon	2 p.m.	
Swatow, Cebu and Davao	Taming	2 p.m.	
"Swatow, Shanghai and North China"	Tunghing	5 p.m.	
Shanghai and North China	Saiyong	5 p.m.	
THURSDAY, JANUARY 20.			
Keelung	Fushiki Maru	11 a.m.	
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Armand Behic	11 a.m.	
"Shanghai and North China"	Sinking	11 a.m.	
Saigon	Hinang	11 a.m.	
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Hailong	11 a.m.	
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Laisang	1 p.m.	
MONDAY, JANUARY 21.			
Shanghai and North China	Kunkang	11 a.m.	
Philippine Islands	Lochow	2 p.m.	
Shanghai, North China and Japan	Swatow	5 p.m.	
SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.			
Java Ports via Batavia	Tijkembang	10 a.m.	
Hobson, Australia and New Zealand via			
THURSDAY ISLAND. Registration			
0.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Eastern	3 p.m.	
Shanghai and North China	Tsun	5 p.m.	
"Swatow," "Shanghai and North China"	Choyang	5 p.m.	
"Swatow," "Bangkok," "Ceylon," "Mauritius," "India," "South Africa," "Europe via Marseilles."			
Registration 5 p.m. Letters at 5 p.m.			
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Saturday, 22nd Jan. at Noon.			
SUNDAY, JANUARY 23.			
Swatow, Amoy and Fuchow	Hailong	9 a.m.	
MONDAY, JANUARY 24.			
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Davao, Aden & EUROPE via Marseilles. Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Shidzuka Maru		
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26.			
"Shanghai," "North China," "Japan," "Canada," "United States," "Central and South America," "EUROPE via VICTORIA," "R.C." Registration 8.45 a.m. Letters 9.30 a.m.	Kashima Maru		
Shanghai, North China, Japan, Canada, United States, Central and South America, & EUROPE via YANCOOVER, B.C. Registration 9.45 a.m. Letters 10.30 a.m.	Empress of Japan		

*Correspondence bearing names only

"THIS ABOMINABLE THING."

HONGKONG "SLAVERY."

ALLEGED "OPEN SALES."

In connection with our recent observations on the open traffic in children and girls in Hongkong, we have received from Lieut. Commander C. B. L. Haslewood further evidence of the disgraceful state of affairs, says the *Church Times*. "From personal experience," he writes, "I can substantiate the facts in your article, that children in Hongkong are to-day openly bought and sold in the colony for the purpose of domestic servitude and prostitution, for the simple reason that the buyers and sellers go unprosecuted." In support of his statements, Commander Haslewood sends as a number of documents, among them some newspaper extracts that leave no doubt of the truth of the matter. For example, we have before us the report of legal proceedings in which two Chinese women were charged with conspiring with others to defraud a woman of the sum of \$120. The complainant stated that on August 7 she bought a girl from one of the defendants. She paid \$120; a deed was executed and signed by both the defendants, the first being the go-between. The day after the purchase the girl had disappeared. The point to be observed is the entirely open manner in which complicity in the act of buying the girl is admitted by the complainant. Other cuttings relate to charges of horrible cruelty towards these wretched girl slaves. Yet, in spite of all the evidence that is available, the Government in Hongkong declares itself "unable to agree that a condition of girl slavery exists in Hongkong." This is clearly a matter that must be pressed, and we trust that Colonel John Ward, Sir Alfred Yeo, Mr. Myers, and Dr. Murray will continue in their demand that this abominable thing shall be no longer tolerated under the British flag.

News has been received in Shanghai by mail of the death of a very old and well known China hand in the person of Mr. Duncan Glass, which occurred at his residence, Clutha Lodge, Bournemouth, on November 25, 1920, at the age of 74 years.

The prim and proper rules of good society which seem to be current in Tientsin are attacked in the *P. & T. Times* by "a Bachelor." He writes to that paper as follows: "Is it not time that the Tientsin unmarried ladies followed the able lead of their sisters in most civilized parts of the world by discarding the chaperon to the extent of (say) allowing a male friend to escort them to the 'pictures' or perhaps to dine them? At present they are so hedged in by gossip if they do anything contrary to the traditions which have prevailed here for so many years that most of them seem to prefer the well-worn path, and one can hardly blame them. Surely those old enough to take care of themselves can be trusted to enjoy each other's company? If a few make a bold stand, I am sure the rest will follow."—It is reported that in other civilized places it is the men who are beginning to require chaperons.

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